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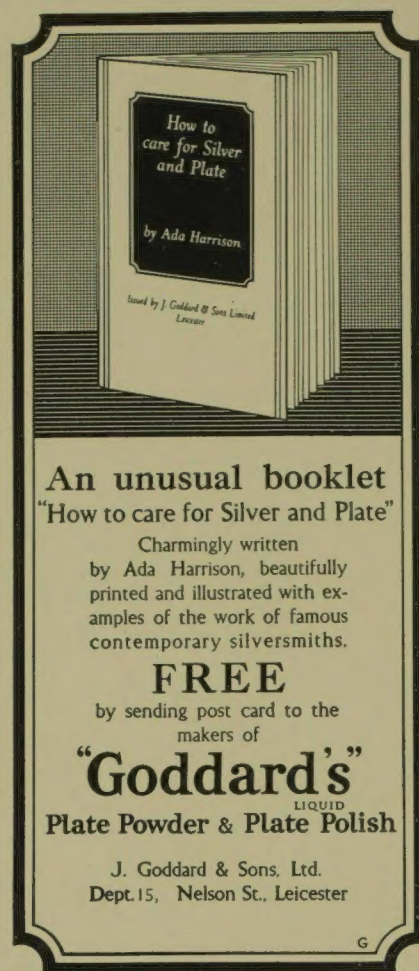


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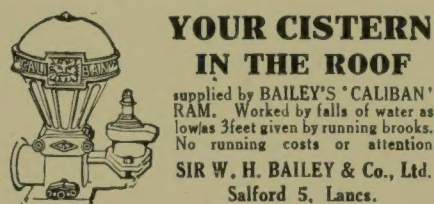
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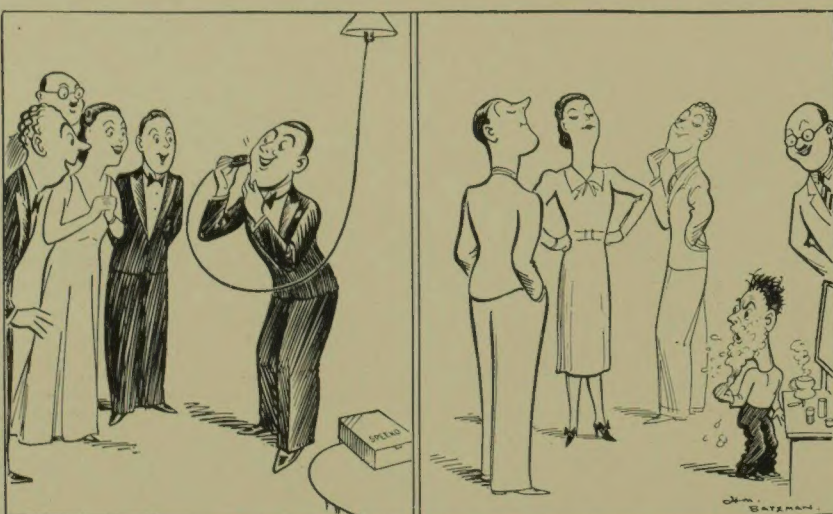
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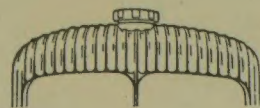
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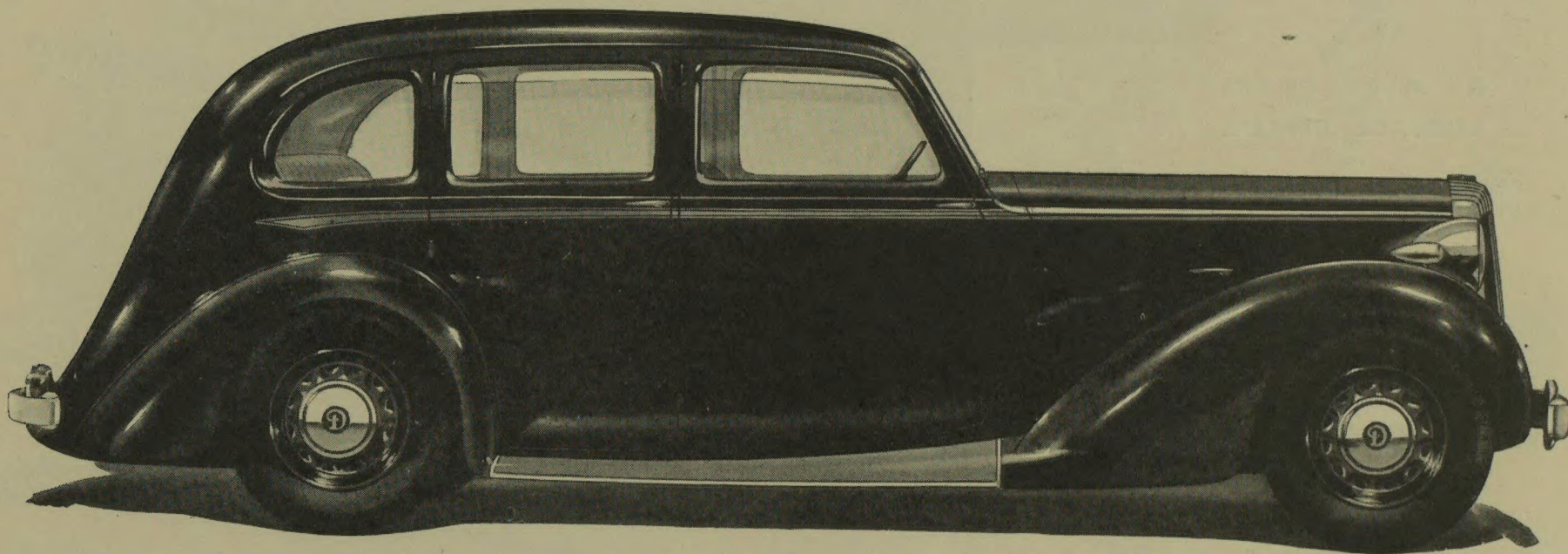
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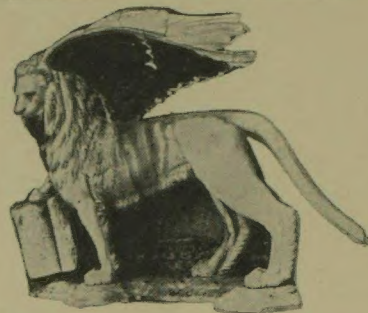
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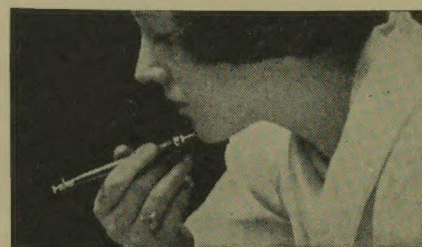
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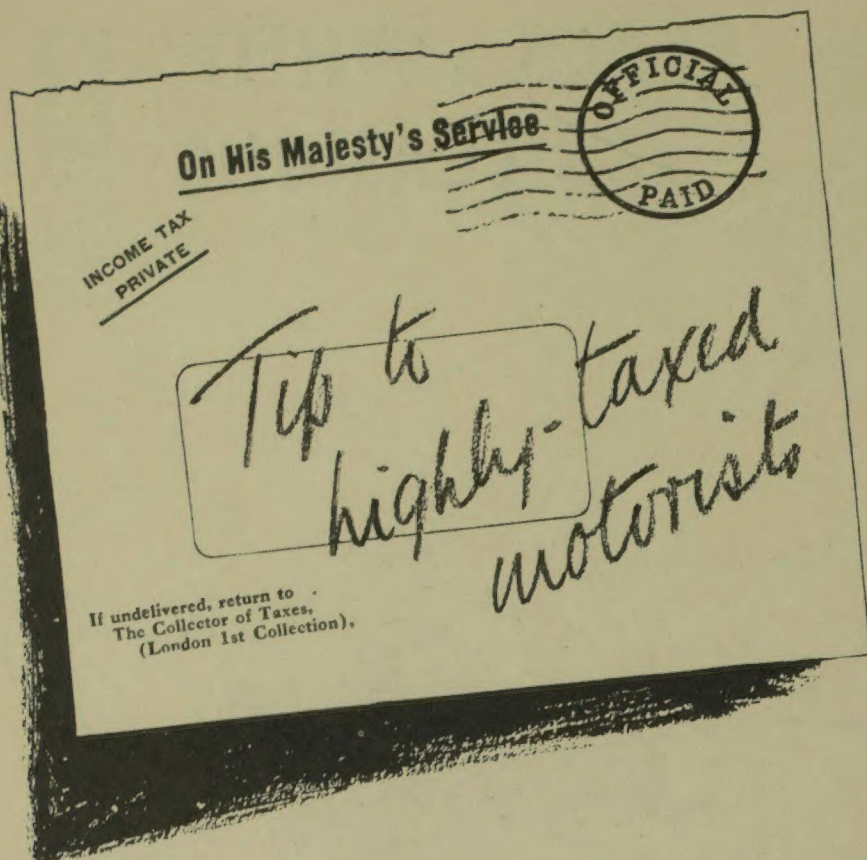


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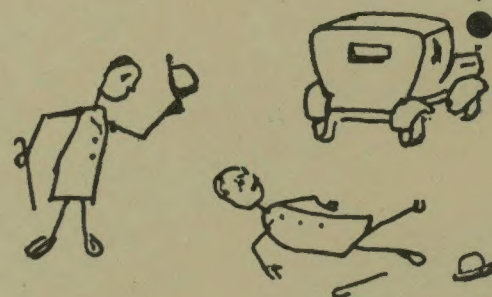
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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1938.



MIDSHIPMEN IN THE MAKING: CADETS AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH, BEING SHOWN THE METHOD OF WORKING ANCHORS AND CABLES IN A WARSHIP BY MEANS OF A MODEL OF H.M.S. "RODNEY'S" FORECASTLE.

Our readers will remember that we published in our issue of June 11 a series of photographs illustrating the system of training future British Army officers at Sandhurst. In this issue we show methods used at Dartmouth for training the future Naval officer—a matter of interest at this time of naval expansion. Formerly

the Cadets were organised in "terms" and they had little opportunity of mixing with those who had joined before them, but since the Easter term of 1937 they have been divided into "houses," as at a public school. For two terms the new Cadet does not belong to a "house," and new entries are known as "Drakes." (Krystone.)

TRAINING THE NAVAL OFFICER OF THE SEAMANSHIP; DRILL AND MESSING

PHOTOGRAPHS



HOISTING THE COLOURS AT DIVISIONS IN THE MORNING: TWO JUNIOR CADETS PERFORMING A CEREMONY WHICH IS CARRIED OUT IN EVERY WARSHIP IN HARBOUR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.



MORNING PRAYERS AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, DARTMOUTH: (ON THE RIGHT) THE HEADMASTER AND THE

FUTURE AT DARTMOUTH: CEREMONIAL; AT THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE.

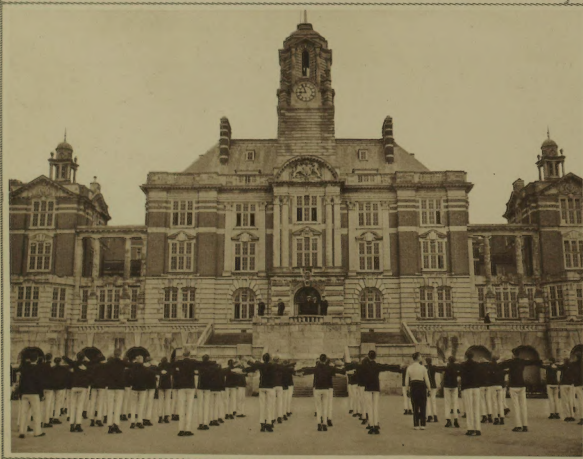
BY KEYSTONE.



THE CADETS AT DIVISIONS ON THE PARADE-GROUND; SHOWING CAPTAIN COMMANDING THE ESTABLISHMENT.



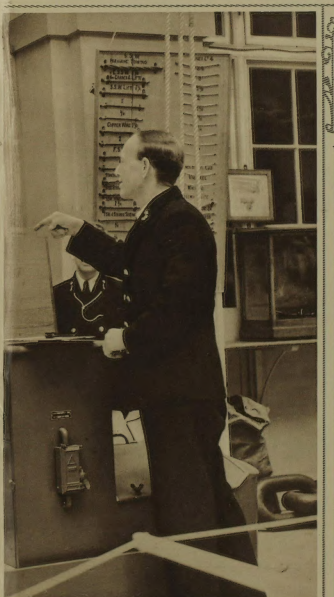
IN THE SEAMANSHIP ROOM: CADETS LEARNING THE USE OF ALL DECK-FITTINGS AND MAST-RIGGING IN MODERN WARSHIPS ON A MODEL OF H.M.S. "RODNEY."



MAINTAINING THAT GOOD PHYSIQUE ON WHICH ENTRY TO THE COLLEGE MAY DEPEND: A FEW MINUTES OF PHYSICAL DRILL FOR ALL THE CADETS ON THE PARADE-GROUND BEFORE DIVISIONS AND PRAYERS.



A QUARTERMASTER'S DUTIES TAUGHT ON A MODEL WHICH AT SEA: AN INSTRUCTOR



ANSWERS TO THE WHEEL IN THE SAME WAY AS A SHIP DEMONSTRATING TO A CADET.



THE MESS-ROOM OF THE COLLEGE: EACH OF THE FIVE HOUSES HAS ITS OWN TABLE, OVER WHICH A HOUSE CADET-CAPTAIN PRESIDES.

In 1902 the system of entry into the Navy was reorganised and it was decided that the "Britannia" training-ship should be superseded by the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, the foundation-stone of which was laid by King Edward VII. in that year. The building was designed by Sir Aston Webb, architect of Christ's Hospital, in Sussex, and was opened in 1905. At the same time the period of training was

altered from two years to about four. Cadets went first to the Royal Naval College at Osborne and then they passed on to Dartmouth. Osborne College was abolished in 1921 and preliminary training for the greater part of the executive branch of the Service is now confined to Dartmouth, which is run as a Naval Establishment under the command of a Captain, with a Naval Lieutenant in charge of each house. There

is also a Professorial Staff, consisting of a Headmaster and a large number of assistant masters. Cadets join the College at about 13½ years of age and stay for two terms in the New Entries house, after which they go to one of the five houses named after famous Admirals. Each house has four Cadet-captains and there is a chief Cadet-captain of the College. The course of training extends to a period of

eleven terms and the Cadet is then appointed to a sea-going ship, where he receives instruction in gunnery, torpedoes and engineering. After serving eight months afloat he is rated midshipman and may be appointed to a ship in any Station at home or abroad. Both H.M. the King and the Duke of Windsor were cadets at Dartmouth, the former passing out in 1912 and joining the cadet-ship "Cumberland."



By ARTHUR BRYANT.

THAT we do not always get the truth about the authoritarian countries from our newspapers is, for anyone but a fanatic or a very credulous being, a self-evident fact. Indeed, one suspects that in this matter, as in so many others, some few newspapers are concerned not so much with giving their readers the truth as in supplying them with what they want to believe. Human nature being what it is, it is probably more profitable to do so. But the latest piece of news retailed to us from Mussolini's Italy does seem on the face of it to bear the impress of authentic truth. It appears that at the next meeting of the National Directorate of the Fascist Party in Rome, a test of physical fitness and athletic agility is to be applied to the leaders of the Party. Provincial Secretaries will be expected to show their skill, and even superlative excellence, in running, swimming and horse-riding and jumping (with the help of springboards) over live horses, tanks and hedges made of rifles with fixed bayonets. Secretaryship in modern Italy would appear, to say the least of it, to be a strenuous occupation—indeed, if secretarial employment in that country has hitherto had the same kind of effect on the human form divine as it usually has elsewhere, rather a dangerous one too. One's heart stands still in horror at the thought of a British Secretary of State, or, shall we say, of a General Secretary of a British Trade Union, being compelled to leap over a wall of fixed bayonets with the inevitable penalty of being impaled if he failed. The perils and chances of the Aintree course would be nothing to it.

However, in Rome one has to do as Rome does, especially nowadays. And when in Rome, and about to clear a fence of steel points, one springs high. There is no doubt a good deal to be said for the theory that those who aspire or presume to lead their fellow men should be physically perfect specimens of the race. The ideal object of government, I suppose, is to make people happy, and it is generally conceded that, other things being equal, happiness and health go hand in hand. And it seems illogical to suppose that the blind can lead the blind and the unfit the unfit. Even if the object of modern government is not to make people happy but to make them good fighters—or dodgers of bombs, as the case may be—it still seems reasonable to assume that the most likely leaders will be those who are themselves models of healthy manhood. It would not inspire confidence in the great heart of the people if the Minister of War should be the kind of man who would obviously have to be evacuated from the trenches as a hopeless misfit on the first day of hostilities, and still less if the Minister of Health should prove a consumptive or an epileptic. "Physician, heal thyself," has always been the most obvious and elementary retort of the long-suffering majority, who

are subjected to the necessity of government, to the much-presuming minority who impose it.

Most of the animals that live like human beings, in herds (which we like to think is a distinguishing idiosyncrasy of the higher kind of creature), seem to adopt the same principle in their choice of leaders. Wolves, for instance. The leader of the pack is the strongest and most agile wolf: the one that can prove his power, and therefore right, to slaughter any

duties. Possibly sometimes this fitting end to their years of leadership is delayed a little too long for the public interest, but, if a slightly dilatory method of closing a statesman's career, it is at least a more humane one than a dying fall on a fence of bayonets. Perhaps it is better not to model human society too closely on that of wolves: the analogy scarcely flatters. Enemies of the Fascist régime will doubtless seize on this point as one more instance of the brutalising tendencies of authoritarian rule. Possibly the champions of the latter would reply by likening the democracies to those other herd types of the animal world who do not choose their leaders by ordeal in battle: monkeys and sheep, for instance. For ideologies make tart tongues.

Still, it is charitable to assume—not that charity often seems to enter into such assumptions—that the purpose of the new Fascist proposal is not so much to eliminate those of its leaders who are grown old and puffy as to stimulate them to keep alert and fit. A little exercise, especially when taken in the vicinity of bayonets, tones up the system nicely.

Even in democratic Britain our politicians are now constantly exhorting us to take regular exercise in order to keep fit, though not so much for our individual good, one gathers, as to be ready for use as cannon fodder in the next war to make democracy safe. Most people, however, have to undergo the beneficial daily practice of exercising the body in order to live at all in this harsh, competitive world, and it scarcely requires a

statesman's eloquence to make them do so. But the statesmen themselves are generally placed by their circumstances in a state of life where bodily exertion is no longer required to sustain existence. They do not have to run for trains and buses, carry weights, dig in the garden or mow the lawn. Their lives are generally so arranged that they are fed, clothed, housed and transported without the least trouble to themselves. They are thus in constant danger of eating too much and exercising too little, and of so becoming dull, heavy and somnolent.

In the long run, this temptation has probably proved the downfall of most aristocracies. Softness

of the fibres sets in among those who govern: not only of the purely physical fibres but of the intellectual and spiritual ones. That is the eternal enemy of all ruling castes. And it should be remembered that so-called democracies, no less than aristocracies, have their ruling castes: a democracy without caste never existed outside the smallest and most primitive village. And the Fascist leader who has created a new ruling caste was perhaps thinking of this when he ordained that its members should make regular use of the springboard. But whether this simple and Roman device will achieve the desired end is another matter!



MR. DOUGLAS HACKING, M.P.
New Baronet. Chairman of the Conservative and Unionist Party Organisation since 1936. For political and public services.



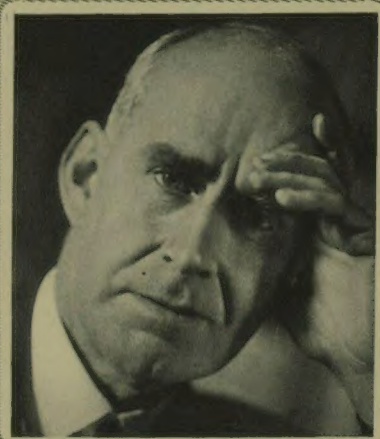
SIR ARCHIBALD WEIGALL.
New Baronet. Chairman of the Royal Empire Society. A member of the Council of the Royal Agricultural Society.



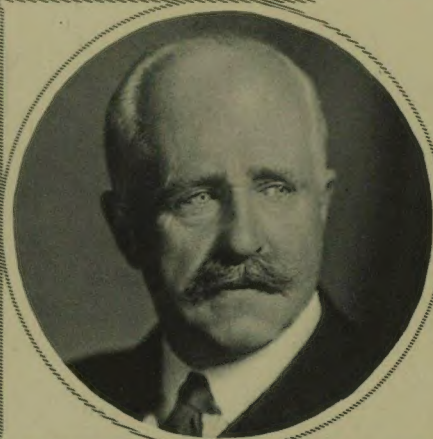
SIR WILLIAM PRESCOTT.
New Baronet. Chairman of the Metropolitan Water Board, and a member of many other public bodies. For public services.



SIR JOSIAH STAMP.
New Baron. Chairman of the L.M.S. Railway, a distinguished economist and a Director of the Bank of England. Member, Economic Advisory Council. For public services.



SIR ARTHUR EDDINGTON.
Awarded the Order of Merit. Plumian Professor of Astronomy, Cambridge University, since 1913 and Director of Cambridge Observatory.



MR. V. H. SMITH.
New Baron. Lord Lieutenant of Oxfordshire: a partner in Morgan, Grenfell and Co.; and Governor, the Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation. For political and public services.



DR. CYRIL NORWOOD.
New Knight. President of St. John's College, Oxford. Formerly Headmaster of Harrow and of Marlborough. His works include "The English Educational System."



RUSSELL PASHA.
Created K.B.E. Commandant, the Cairo City Police, and Director, Central Narcotics Intelligence Bureau, Cairo. Famous for his work in suppression of drug traffic.



SIR DONALD SOMERVELL, M.P.
Created a Privy Councillor. Attorney-General since 1936. Solicitor-General from 1933 to 1936. Has been M.P. for the Crewe Division of Cheshire since 1931.

HONOURED IN KING GEORGE VI.'S FIRST BIRTHDAY HONOURS LIST: WELL-KNOWN PERSONALITIES WHO HAVE HAD NEW DIGNITIES CONFERRED ON THEM.

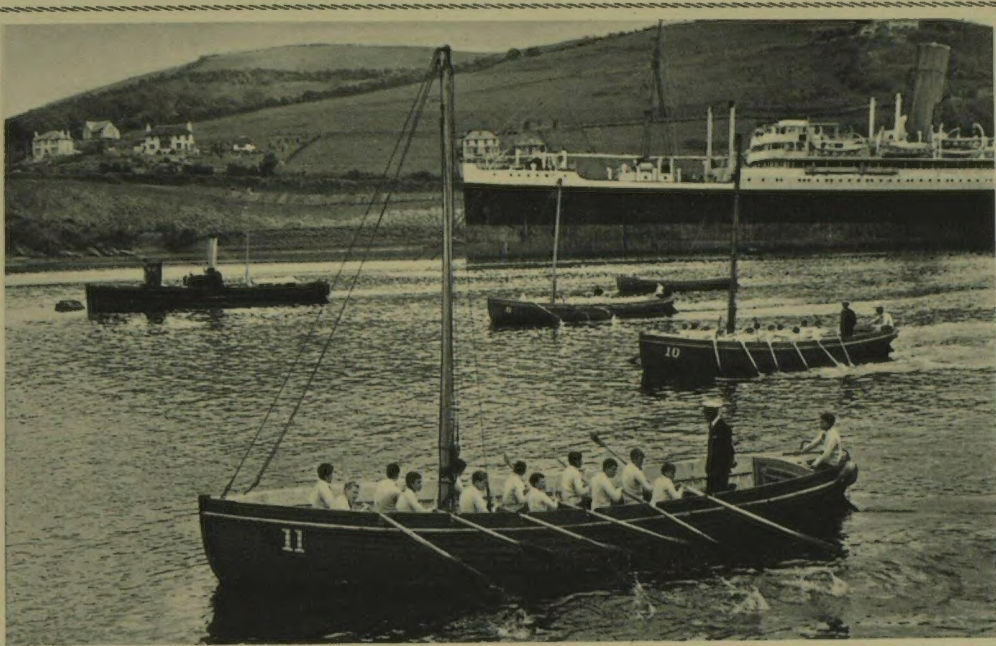
Photographs by Lafayette, Elliott and Fry, Bassano, Howard Coster, and G.P.A.

other wolf by having already slain the former leader. When his turn also comes to grow old and feebler in limb, his place is taken by the first wolf who is strong enough to destroy him. Death in battle is thus made the ultimate reward of leadership. By the law of compensation this seems fair enough and the opposite of the rule that prevails in the highly civilised and far-evolved democracies of the West, where in war the national leaders are the very last people who are likely to be subjected to the ordeal of battle. A peerage or the Order of Merit is what we like to give them when they are manifestly no longer able to fulfil their

NAVAL OFFICERS OF THE FUTURE : SEAMANSHIP, DRILL AND CEREMONIAL.



THE GUARD AT DIVISIONS: CADETS COMING TO THE "ORDER" ON THE PARADE-GROUND.



CADETS AT BOAT-WORK: THREE OF THE COLLEGE CUTTERS PULLING UPSTREAM; THE CREWS FACED WITH THE WATCH-KEEPING OFFICER'S MAXIM, "REMEMBER YOUR NEXT ASTERN."

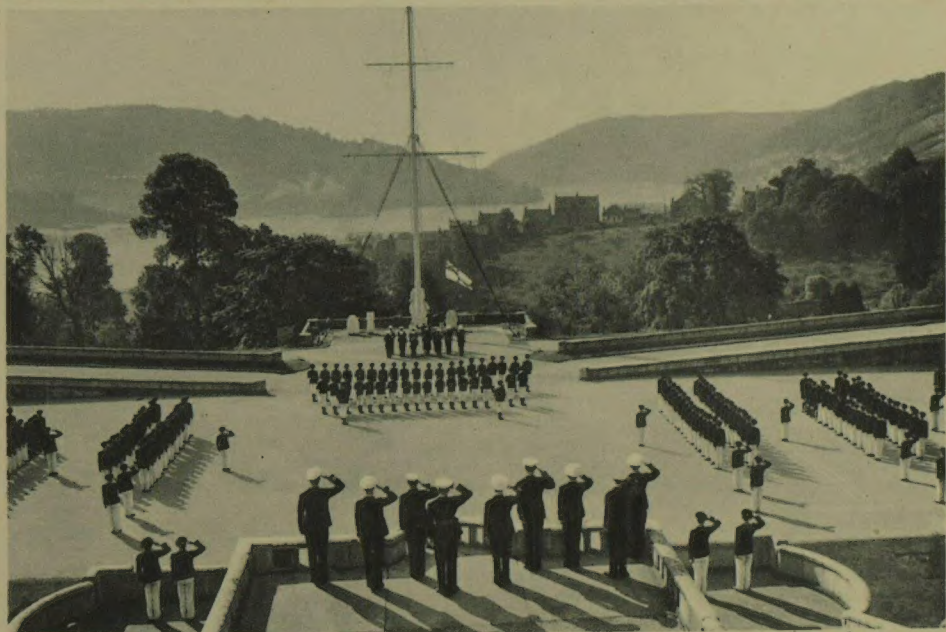


LEARNING THE USE OF THE "BOSUN'S CALL": CADETS FAMILIARISING THEMSELVES WITH THE VARIOUS "PIPES."



AT THE "DOUBLE": CADETS LEAVING THE BUILDING TO FALL-IN FOR DIVISIONS ON THE PARADE-GROUND.

NEW ENTRIES "ON THE SQUARE": "DRAKES" PRACTISING MARCHING ON THE PARADE-GROUND UNDER THE COMMAND OF A CADET-CAPTAIN.



DIVISIONS: THE GUARD PRESENTING ARMS AS THE COLOURS ARE HOISTED; WITH THE CADETS ASSEMBLED IN "HOUSES" AND THE NAVAL STAFF IN THE FOREGROUND.

Two hours are given each week to the study of seamanship at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, and this takes the form of lectures and work with ship-models and practical work on the River Dart. The College is well provided with Service sailing-boats and pulling-gigs and also has a yacht, the "Amaryllys."

While pulling the cutters, the Cadets are faced with the maxim, "Remember your next astern," inscribed on the backboards—advice which will prove invaluable in after years when they are watch-keeping. Rifle-drill and marching are also taught; and the Cadets are made familiar with the "Bosun's Call."

BOOKS OF THE DAY.

IT is not often that a product of creative imagination figures on this page, as anything in the nature of fiction does not usually come within my province. This week, however, it befalls me to handle a book that makes a refreshing change from the severely factual and informative. It sets the *locale* of this present screed in that erstwhile "Dark Continent," which, through the advent of the motor-car, the aeroplane and the radio, has lost something of its romantic obscurity.

To lead off, then, let me commend a volume of short stories with a highly distinctive setting and atmosphere, namely "FRAGMENTS FROM AFRICA." By Genesta Long (Burrup, Mathieson and Co., 31, Throgmorton Street, E.C.2; 5s.). The dedication bears an address in Kenya, and the author is evidently familiar with the life of settlers there, traditions and mentality of the native tribes, and the earlier history of the region. All these elements are woven into some or other of the eight excellent tales that make up her book, which conveys a vivid sense of the country itself, its forests and rivers, and the wild creatures that inhabit them. Several of the stories are based on the early memories and love affairs of old native farmers or servants, and we learn what the tender passion in its starker forms meant among primitive folk, where the acquisition of a wife consisted of a payment of cattle to her father, and where villages were liable to be raided by some more warlike tribe, homes burnt and the occupants murdered, while the younger women were carried off into captivity.

The longest story in the book, "In the Island of War," takes us back to the old Portuguese colonies, when the East African coast was dominated by Fort Jesus at Mombasa. The heroine is a richly-dowered Portuguese girl, forced into marriage with an Arab chief, who had become nominally a Christian with the secret purpose of obtaining her money. Her disillusionment shows that it was as fatal then as ever for a European girl to marry into the harem system. There is, of course, a lover in the offing—a young man of her own race. The story includes a grim description of an Arab plot and massacre of the Portuguese, followed by the arrival of a punitive expedition. Thus we reach the climax of the personal drama, which it would be unfair to the author to reveal.

Another and more recent phase of Portuguese colonial history forms the background of a highly entertaining travel book, "BLACK AND WHITE MAKE BROWN." An Account of a Journey to the Cape Verde Islands and Portuguese Guinea. By Archibald Lyall. With many Illustrations and 2 Maps (Heinemann; 18s.). The author was off the beaten track of tourism—in fact, his book is described as the first one in English about two colonies said to be

to starve on this desolate island. Degenerate they may be in many respects, but they are also gentle, sad and utterly helpless in the pitiless talons of Progress. It was the white man's Progress, as represented by the Portuguese adventurers, which kidnapped their ancestors from their green villages in Guinea. . . . If the white man talks airily about his responsibility for black people in Africa, who, after all, never invited him to come to their country, how much greater is his responsibility for these unfortunate half-castes who are his own creation." Portugal's modern colonial officials get a good testimonial from Mr. Lyall, whatever sins their ancestors may have committed. "The strong point of the Portuguese," he writes, "is their remarkable capacity for getting on with the natives. 'The Portuguese are at heart essentially kind, good-natured people, and least of all Christian European races have a contempt for the coloured races,' to quote Sir Harry Johnston. . . . Their gentle natures, so different from those of their austere, arrogant Spanish cousins, seem subtly attuned to those of the negroes."

Another allusion to the Spaniards, evidently connected with subsequent experiences of his own which I hope he

with which it is associated—"WITH STANLEY IN AFRICA." By William Hoffmann. With 16 Half-tone Illustrations and End-paper Map (Cassell; 12s. 6d.). It would be misleading to say that this book represents a shining exception to the familiar saying "No man is a hero to his valet." It would be misleading because, although the author first entered Stanley's employment (in 1884) as his personal servant, he soon became something very much more. His ultimate relation to Stanley was, in fact, that of companion, bodyguard, and trusted lieutenant, and their friendship ended only with Stanley's death in 1904. They first met when Mr. Hoffmann, then a city bag-maker's apprentice, called to deliver some purchases at a private hotel in Sackville Street where Stanley was staying. The explorer was impressed by the young apprentice's fluency in French and German. "One day," we read, "soon after our first meeting, he came up to me and put his hands firmly on my shoulders. 'Would you like to leave the bag trade and look after me instead?' he asked. For a moment I was speechless with surprise. That this remarkable man, known and honoured throughout the world for his travels and explorations and deeds of courage, the friend of King Leopold of the Belgians, the man who had been in search of Livingstone, should choose me to be his personal servant, seemed too wonderful to be true."

The journey on which Mr. Hoffmann accompanied Stanley in 1884 took them first to Berlin and the Conference which Bismarck had called concerning the division of the Congo region. "Describing his impression of the famous German statesman, Stanley said, 'He is a grand man, William. And, what is better still, his grandeur is solely due to his integrity, his resolution, and his common sense. There is no atom of false sentiment in him.' " In 1887, the author was with Stanley on the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, which involved a journey of 2000 miles up the Congo, with much privation and peril from hostile natives. As time went by, Mr. Hoffmann's work became increasingly responsible, and later Stanley arranged for him to assist Sir Francis de Winton, Administrator General of the British East Africa Company, in fighting the Arab slave traders. Recalling this part of his experiences, Mr. Hoffmann writes: "The whole of the East Coast, from Mombasa to the Juba River, was threaded with innumerable little creeks and rivulets. . . . It was here that the dhows with their human cargoes lay harboured, waiting for a favourable opportunity to venture stealthily to Zanzibar. It was my duty to take a gunboat and patrol the creeks, routing out the Arab boats as they hid beneath the overhanging vegetation. . . . Altogether, during my months of service with Sir Francis, I captured and sank over forty dhows, and liberated thousands of captive slaves, mostly women and children."



IN "THE TRAGIC PAINTERS" EXHIBITION: "LE MOULIN DE LA GALETTE"; PAINTED BY VAN GOGH IN 1886. (17½ x 14½ in.)

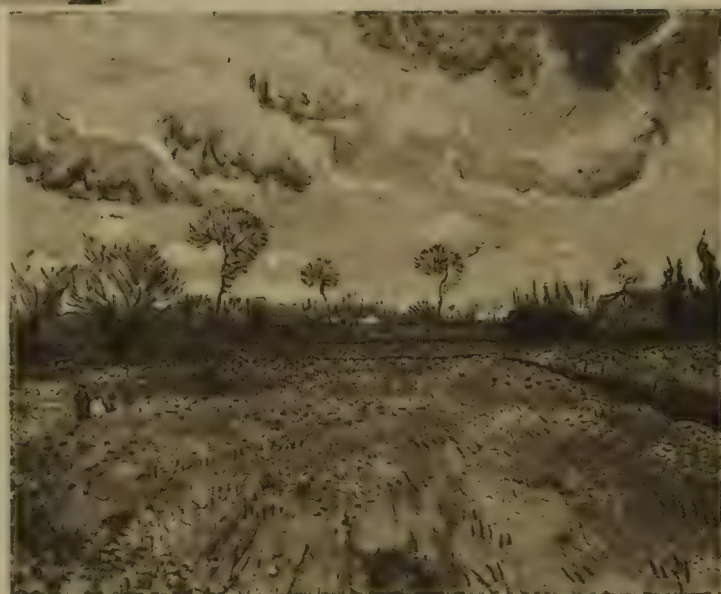
The Exhibition of "The Tragic Painters," at the Alex. Reid and Lefèvre Galleries, includes work by Gauguin, Lautrec, Modigliani, Fassin, Rouault, Soutine, Utrillo and Van Gogh, all men whom the ugliness and confusion of the modern world have involved in a more or less tragic conflict—some facing it with heroic courage and others finding various ways of escape. Van Gogh's early life was full of unhappiness and frustrations and his experiences in the Belgian black-country were particularly squalid and sad. "Le Moulin de la Galette" was painted in 1886, the year in which the artist moved to Paris, and it shows the influence of the Impressionists he met there.

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will one day recount, occurs at the end of Mr. Lyall's book, whetting the reader's appetite for a sequel. In a retrospect of his journey, he says:

"The trip had been a successful one beyond my wildest expectations, and my visit to these little twin first-born of Henry the Navigator, will remain a very happy memory. All the same, I was glad to be back in Europe. . . . I stayed ten days in Gibraltar for the sheer luxury of sitting on my balcony in the sun and looking at the harbour far below, azure or shimmering silver according to the time of day, and the warships gliding in and out like slim grey seabirds. . . . A month later, as I sat in a Spanish prison with a civil war raging outside, I found myself thinking nostalgically of the Dark Continent I had left behind me, where peace and tolerance and friendliness were virtues highly prized, and to kill one's neighbour for a point of politics would have been looked on as the work of an uncivilised savage."

Travel and adventure of a much more serious sort find record in a book of historical value from the great name



"ARLES: LES NUAGES MOUVEMENTÉS": PAINTED IN 1890, THE LAST YEAR OF VAN GOGH'S LIFE. (23½ x 28½ in.)



"ARLES: LA ROUTE": A PAINTING DATING FROM MAY 1889, AND CLEARLY SHOWING THE INTENSITY WITH WHICH THE SOUTH AFFECTED VAN GOGH. (21½ x 25½ in.)

the least-known territories in Africa, but not negligible for strategic reasons. The Cape Verde Islands, he points out, are the naval key to the Atlantic; hence the vital importance to the British Empire of the alliance with Portugal, especially if the Mediterranean route to the East were ever closed by war. Portuguese Guinea lies between Senegal and French Guinea, and the author makes ironical reference to French suspicions—according to him unfounded—that the Bissagos Islands off the Portuguese section of the coast contain a secret German submarine base.

Mr. Lyall's motive in travel and the implications of the book's title are apparent when he says: "Being neither anthropologist, sportsman, nor explorer, I was interested as much in the white and brown men as the black." Describing the racial mixture in St. Vincent, he writes: "I came to have a great pity for these people, who through no fault of their own have been condemned

Throughout the book, the author's unswerving devotion to the man of whom he constantly speaks as "my noble Master" is moving in its sincerity. Their deep friendship is manifest from a delightful glimpse of the great explorer in the evening of his days in his Surrey home at Pirbright. "I would be taken by the butler into the library," writes Mr. Hoffmann, "expecting to find Stanley waiting to receive me, and would be confronted by an empty room, lined with well-filled bookshelves. As I looked about me, a hidden voice would suddenly say hollowly, 'Find me!', and I would search round the room in cupboards and chests and wardrobes for its owner. Just when I was beginning to despair, one of the bookshelves would swing round in front of me, disclosing my Master, laughing gleefully at my mystification and discomfiture. 'Now it's your turn to hide,' he would say, smiling, and off I would go, tapping doors and panels in a room that was full of secret alcoves and passages put in by Stanley especially to indulge the spirit of fun that seemed to increase in him as he grew

(Continued on page 1124.)

POLAND: THE GREAT BARRIER BETWEEN SOVIET RUSSIA AND GERMANY.



A COUNTRY WHOSE 35,000,000 INHABITANTS AND STANDING ARMY OF 270,000 MEN MAKE HER A MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE PEACE OF EUROPE: A MAP OF POLAND—AND HER NEIGHBOURS.

At the time of the European tension over the first series of Czechoslovakian elections, in May, it was widely stated that Germany had been deterred from attacking Czechoslovakia by the firm line taken by Poland. Though it was denied in Warsaw that Col. Beck had intimated any such views to the German Ambassador, these reports served as a reminder of the important part Poland plays in determining the course of events in North-Eastern and Central Europe. With a population of little less than 35,000,000 and a standing army of 270,000, Poland constitutes a powerful barrier between Germany and the Soviet Union. Poland is in no sense directly compelled to come to the defence of the Czechs, but she is the ally of France and the defeat of France would mean a very serious weakening of Poland's position. It might also

be argued that Poland would suffer a weakening if Germany annexed parts of Czechoslovakia. In many ways Poland is economically well off. Much has been heard recently of the great "Central Industrial Area" which is being organised in a wide area on the Upper Vistula and San. Power for factories in this project is being drawn from hydro-electric stations in the Carpathians. Obviously, the location of a great industrial area in the heart of the country has strategic as well as economic advantages. A year's work has now been done on this scheme, and some factories are ready. In conclusion, we would note that, owing to a technical error, certain parts of the Polish boundaries were incorrectly shown in the map of Central Europe in our issue of May 28. The boundaries in the above map are absolutely up to date.

THE STORY OF ONE MAN'S ADVENTURES AMONG FLOWERS.

"A GARDENER'S PROGRESS": By FRED STOKER.*

An Appreciation by SIR JOHN SQUIRE.

THERE was a time when books by doctors were very scarce. Perhaps the rule against advertising weighed so heavily on them that they hardly dared to write down the cricketing reminiscences of their youth or their views about stamp-collecting. Somebody—perhaps it was Dr. Axel Munthe—sounded the All Clear, and now the members of this extremely intelligent profession are as active in the field of letters as have always been their brethren of the Bar.

Mr. Stoker is a doctor, and legitimately proud of it. He invaded London from the North, and still, apparently, practises in London, though his house is in Essex. But his practice, his trepidations about Harley Street, his choice of a practising locality (his view is that the more doctors there are in a place, the more room there is for new ones) form merely an indicative background to this book, disclosing the fact that he is only, like most of us, a spare-time gardener.

It is a most refreshing book. Most people who know a great deal about a subject affect the air of having known all about it since birth, sleepy eyes having opened in the first cradle while infant lips murmured "Rhododendron Kamtschatikum." Such persons humiliate one and make one feel that it is no good starting anything, for we can never catch up. Mr. Stoker is not one of those. He knows a great deal now, but he can remember the days—and honestly confesses to the memory—when he knew nothing about gardening at all. "To pretend," he begins, "that I was driven into gardening by hereditary urge would be the merest nonsense. The truth is that I am a convert, not a congenital gardener. Before coming to the south of England I had what a poetical land-agent would describe as a forecourt; a few square yards of worn grass encompassed by the house wall on one side and a Privet hedge on the other. A decent, quiet, Privet hedge about four feet high which could be trimmed with pocket-scissors on a summer evening. There was really no reason why I should not have had a house with sufficient garden to accommodate a fashionable border of Geraniums, Calceolarias, and Lobelias; its rent would have been no more; possibly less." This is what he says; and throughout his book he tumbles on in that manner, like a river running over rocks. I doubt if he was ever quite so blind to gardening as he makes out. However, he says that that was his state of mind until he married "Mary," who told him that a house without a garden wasn't a house at all, and forcibly led him down the garden path to the culmination of this very lively book.

Good books about gardening are always coming out; but they are usually of a catalogue kind. This is refreshingly different. There may be pages which tend to be wearisome because of their sheer exuberance; but the book as a whole is exciting. The author is so enthusiastic; it is the story of one man's

adventures among flowers. Mr. Stoker's stories about the earlier of the adventures will make echoes in many a novice's breast. For example: "All authorities insist that seed must be sown thinly; its size bears no relation to its spacing. Everyone knows what a grain of Mustard seed can do, given

who, like myself, are incapable of such rigid virtue, seek comfort in the assumption that germination will be poor."

There speaks our common humanity; anybody who has ever nourished a few nasturtiums knows all about that. Thousands will also remember the thrill they had when, miraculously, the first plants sprang up from seeds which they themselves had sown. "The gentle rains of springtime and the sun's increasing warmth worked their usual spell; seed germinated and tiny plants appeared in labelled positions. One knew the pleasure of telling visitors that here there was *Godetia* and there *Clarkia*; that the Night-scented Stock was really a Stock, to wit, *Matthiola tristis*. The casual introduction of a scientific name impressed the ingenuous enormously. 'How wonderful to know those dreadful Latin names,' a modest maiden would remark, 'but then all doctors know Latin and botany.'" As for the Latin, Mr. Stoker says: "The dozen or so Latin names which I acquired did not, of course, cover the entire vegetable kingdom, but if delivered in various combinations were amply sufficient for immediate needs. If I forgot my entire repertoire at an urgent moment, it was not difficult to supply a few substitutes from my recollections of *Gray's Anatomy*."

That is in the beginning of the book; in the later chapters, all full of rare irises, primulas and rhododendrons there is an absolute riot of Latin names. But the author never ceases to be himself. Let him remember that there is a belt of conifers on the edge of his land near Epping Forest and he writes: "A mixture of Scotch, Weymouth, Corsican and Mountain Pines, with a sprinkling of Black Spruce. A single specimen of the Maidenhair Tree, *Ginkgo biloba*, was there, too, looking very much a stranger in a strange land. It found its environment, no doubt, very different from what it craved, the garden of a Chinese temple. There it finds the atmosphere suitable to its antiquity and there it is held sacred. For the Maidenhair Tree has a direct lineage stretching back three million centuries. It lingers on, the last descendant of a numerous race which flourished in humid Carboniferous woodlands alive with the whirr of wings of Palaeozoic Dragon-flies and, not so pleasant, the home of wood-eating Millipedes."

The stricter sect of gardeners may find Mr. Stoker rather flippant and discursive. For me, as I followed his progress, his climb up the horticultural ladder cheerfully chatting, all the way, I enjoyed his company immensely, and felt that even I might some time rise from my humble floral company to the eminence which he reaches towards the end of his book, when he saw "the legend FIRST PRIZE on a piece of enchanted cardboard that was leaning against our rhododendron." And the company is all the more enjoyable because Mr. Stoker brings in the birds as well as the plants. He does not regard them as rivals. They may eat his berries; but, in his view, a bird is as good as a berry any day.



THE DISPERSAL OF THE COLLECTION OF POSTAGE STAMPS OF CEYLON FORMED BY THE LATE BARON ANTHONY DE WORMS: SOME OF THE RAREST AND CHOICEST ITEMS TO BE SOLD AT AN AUCTION WHICH WILL, IN PART, BE BROADCAST.

This selection of Ceylon Postage Stamps includes some of the rarest and choicest items from the collection formed by the late Baron Anthony de Worms—by far the finest of its kind—which is to be offered at auction by Messrs. H. R. Harmer in 880 lots between June 20 and 23. Additional interest arises from the fact that the B.B.C. have arranged to broadcast the most important part of the second day's sale (June 21) in the Regional programme at 2.30 p.m.—the first occasion on which a broadcast has been given from a Stamp Auction-room. The commentator, aided by an official of the firm, will not only describe the stamps themselves, but the strange sequence of gestures by which the bidders at such auctions make known their bids. Our illustration shows: 1. 1d. lilac issued in October, 1857, and printed on blue glazed paper, in superb mint condition (i.e., in unused state, with the full original gum as issued); 2, 3, 4, 5. Four values issued in 1857. The 2d. deep green is especially interesting, having been unofficially rouletted by a local firm contemporary with its issue; 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Five Ceylon classics. Mint copies of the rare imperforate "octagonals" issued in 1859. No. 6, the 4d. dull rose, is the "gem" of the collection and probably unique in such condition; 11. A magnificent used copy of the 4d. dull rose. Value chiefly depends on the size of the margins around the design of the stamp, and this item is an excellent example of a "large-margined" copy; 12. One of the three known pairs of the imperforate 4d. dull rose, another outstanding rarity; 13. An unused copy of the 2s. blue, showing in the margin of the sheet the line watermark which frames the actual watermark of large six-pointed stars; 14, 15. Mint blocks of the 5d. deep red-brown and 1s. cold violet of the 1862, no watermark, perforated issue; 16. A vertical pair of surcharged stamps issued in 1885. Their rarity is due to the perforations between the stamps having been omitted.

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the opportunity. A Broad Bean's effort is insignificant in comparison. Even if it were possible to say how much space should be allotted to each seed, the allowance would be almost impossible to apportion by human hand and eye. We accept the direction 'sow thinly,' but few of us carry it out. It is an extremely painful business to throw away the best part of a packet of seed, and only those of the sternest fibre can carry out the sacrifice. Those

* "A Gardener's Progress." By Fred Stoker, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.L.S., V.M.H. Illustrated by H. A. Thomerson. (Putnam; 15s.)

MOREELSE: THE TERCENTENARY OF HIS DEATH.

A QUARTET OF CHARACTERISTIC PORTRAITS.

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BY MOREELSE, THE TERCENTENARY OF WHOSE DEATH UTRECHT RECALLED BY AN EXHIBITION: PORTRAIT OF A MAN—INSCRIBED "AETA 50. AO 1625"; IN THE CENTRAL MUSEUM, UTRECHT. (1'07 X 0'87 m.)



MOREELSE'S "PORTRAIT OF ELIZABETH OF NASSAU": THE SO-CALLED "LITTLE PRINCESS" (1620-1628); IN THE RIJKSMUSEUM, AMSTERDAM. (0'79 X 0'625 m.)



"PORTRAIT OF A LADY"—BY MOREELSE—INSCRIBED: "AETA 35. AO 1618"; AT DOUWES GALLERY, AMSTERDAM. (1'19 X 0'93 m.)

Paulus Moreelse, the famous Dutch painter, died 300 years ago, and the Utrecht Museum, through Dr. C. H. de Jonge, recently organised an exhibition of his work in honour of the tercentenary. Moreelse was born at Utrecht about 1575. He was a pupil of Van Miereveldt, the great Court painter of the members of the House of Nassau, including Prince Maurits himself. Moreelse absorbed much of his master's style, and still reveals it, even when, at a later period,



"PORTRAIT OF A LADY"—PERHAPS OF THE VAN REEDE FAMILY—INSCRIBED: "P. MOREELSE FE AO 1618." (0'69 X 0'53 m.)

he was greatly influenced by the more elegant Van Dyck. Moreelse's style was much prized in his day and he gained many commissions in Court circles. A journey to Italy further increased his prestige. He had something of universal artistry in the Renaissance sense, being also an architect and a poet. His fine "Catherine, Duchess of Buckingham," was much admired in the recent "Exhibition of 17th Century Art in Europe" at the Royal Academy.

THE WORLD OF SCIENCE.

SOME VERY REMARKABLE FLIES.

By W. P. PYCRAFT, F.Z.S., Author of "Camouflage in Nature," "The Courtship of Animals," "Random Gleanings from Nature's Fields," etc.

"VERILY the small things of this world confound the great"! I was reminded of this a few days ago when I was looking up the records of certain minute flies, the smallest of which measures no more than *half* a millimetre in length—just half the thickness of an ordinary pin! But I found that there were other insects which are still smaller! These are the beetles of the family *Trichopterygidae*, which do not exceed one *quarter* of a millimetre in length—just half the size of the tiny flies to be presently described. The bare record of this fact does not go beyond the records of the merely curious. But just think for a moment of what this concentration of "beetle-dom" means. And, by way of a standard of comparison, recall the appearance of the familiar dor-beetles, or the cockchafer. The forbears of these Lilliputians were once just such "portly" beetles. Under the microscope we find that they still possess all the features pertaining to beetles. There is the head, the thorax, and the abdomen, with its horny "shards" or "elytra," covering a pair of neatly folded hind-wings—the "shards" are modified fore-wings—just as we expect to find them in a beetle. And within that horny shell there is the same elaborate system of breathing-tubes, with a coiled spring inside to prevent "kinking," the same elaborate mouth-parts and digestive system, the same blood system, the same reproductive system, the same amazing complex of muscles enabling movement to take place, and the same nervous system. And, finally, they have all the "instincts" which a beetle must possess in order to sustain "a place in the sun." Surely the word "marvellous" fails to do justice to such amazing specks of life!

And now as to the diminutive flies to which I have referred. They are near relations of the saw-flies, and gall-flies, and, like them, they are, in their mode of life, evil. For these particular flies, in spite of their diminutive size, are among the miscreants of the insect world. The smallest, cynically called *Alaptus magnanimus* (Fig. 1), be it noted, is no more than half a millimetre in length. It could stand crosswise on the stem of the capital letter "I" used in the heavier letters of the heading of this essay without overlapping it! Yet, when the time comes for depositing her eggs, the female will seek out the eggs of butterflies, bore through the tough shell with her ovipositor, and therein lay an egg of her own. As soon as it hatches, it starts feeding on the rich store of food contained there, and at last, having completed its larval growth, will gnaw a hole through the wall of its nursery and emerge, to repeat, before the summer is out, the iniquities of its parent! But there are nearly related species whose behaviour is still more remarkable. *Anaphes* is one of these. The female, when the time for depositing her eggs has come, flies down to the water of the nearest pond or stream, and, breaking the surface film, sets about hunting for the eggs of one of the group of dragon-flies known as "damselflies." These she finds, by some mysterious instinct, on the under-side of water-lily leaves. The larva, having consumed the contents of the egg and completed pupation, emerges some ten or twelve days later. If the search for dragon-fly eggs is unavailing, it is said, those of the water-boatman (*Notonecta*) are seized on. *Hydrophylax*, in like manner, parasitises the eggs of *Ischnura*, another dragon-fly, with the same result.

One cannot but feel a sense of helpless amazement in the fulfilment of the strange instincts which are presented by these most singular egg-laying habits. Is it by sight, scent or touch that they discover what they are seeking? And what mysterious agency started this method of perpetuating their race? One cannot believe that their behaviour is the fruit of conscious reflection.

Let me now turn to another aspect of these remarkable insects. And this concerns the singular form, and use, of their wings. A glance at the adjoining illustrations will suffice to show that, as touching the form of the wings, they are about as unlike those of other types of flies as can well be. In *Mymar pulchellus* (Fig. 2), only one pair are present, having the form of long, slender rods, terminating in a flat, pear-shaped plate bearing a fringe of stiff hairs, especially well marked in those of the male (Fig. 3), wherein, it is to be noted, the antennae are much longer than in the female, which are club-shaped at the tip. In *Alaptus* (Fig. 1), which I have already remarked is one of the smallest of known insects, there are four wings. As in *Mymar*, they are rod-shaped, but have the fringe of hairs extending from the tip to the base of the rod. *Anagrus* (Fig. 4) displays yet another modification. The fore-wings differ from those of *Alaptus*, chiefly in that they are rather broader and might, indeed, be said to be "band-shaped." The hairs of the hind-wings are reduced along the front edge almost to the vanishing-point. But the most conspicuous feature is the curious "covering-plate" which conceals the bases of both fore- and hind-wings. That these strangely-modified wings should prove efficient organs of flight seems rather surprising, but they nevertheless do serve this function, though whether that flight is ever long-sustained I do not know. That they should be used as propellers under water is still more strange. This, however, was certainly shown, from captive specimens in an aquarium, in *Anaphes*, kept by the late Lord Avebury long years ago. *Prestwichia*, another member of this tribe, also descends below the surface of the water in search of the eggs of the water-boatman (*Notonecta*), the water-scorpion (*Nepa*), and the big water-beetle of our ponds, *Dytiscus*. But when seeking out these eggs the legs alone are used. That these strange wings were evolved from wings of the normal insect type

there can be no doubt, but they present a no less remarkable aspect when we find them serving quite as efficiently as swimming-organs, or "propellers."

Finally, mention must be made of *Agriotypus*, a small ichneumon-fly, closely related to the species just described, which enters the water in search, not of eggs, but of the larvæ of caddis-flies. In the spring they have been seen swarming like ants over the water of brooks. After a while the females descend stems and grasses growing in the water, and then creep about under stones in the bed of the stream in search of larval caddis-flies, which commonly are concealed within their cunningly constructed cases. Having found a case occupied, it enters, and with its ovipositor puncturing the skin of the helpless victim forthwith lays an egg within the wound. This egg presently hatches

out, and the resultant larva eventually proceeds to batten on the living tissues of the young caddis. But this horrible meal is made with discretion. No vital parts are touched till the time of pupation is at hand, when the meal is finished by the slaughter of its victim, whose last remains are forthwith pressed back to the end of the case. On its wall, near the mouth of the case, a cocoon is spun, to form a temporary winding-sheet, wherein the winter may be passed. But just before this cocoon is made, the young *Agriotypus* spins, from its salivary glands, a long thread, like a piece of string, and this is attached to the front end of the cocoon, so that it floats upwards from the mouth of the caddis-case. No one has yet been able to explain what advantage is derived from this thread. It may, perhaps, serve as a disguise, the waving of the thread in the water looking like a grass-stem, and hence drawing attention from the sleeper within the case.

1. ONE OF THE SMALLEST OF KNOWN INSECTS: *ALAPTUS MAGNANIMUS*, WHICH DOES NOT EXCEED HALF A MILLIMETRE IN LENGTH. (Highly magnified.)

The wings of *Alaptus magnanimus* are mere rods with a fringe of long hairs on each side. The eggs are laid inside the eggs of butterflies!

2. *MYMAR PULCHELLUS* (FEMALE): ONE OF THE GENUS CLOSELY RELATED TO *ALAPTUS*, BUT SLIGHTLY LARGER AND WITH ONLY THE FORE-WINGS PRESENT. (Highly magnified.)

The wings of *Mymar* form long, slender rods with expanded tips fringed with hairs. The shaft of the rod is bare. The microscopical flies of the Genus are known as "fairy-flies."

3. SHOWING TWO SMALL BRISTLES, BEHIND THE FORE-WINGS, WHICH MAY BE VESTIGES OF A PAIR OF ONCE FUNCTIONAL HIND-WINGS: THE MALE OF *MYMAR PULCHELLUS*, WITH THE WINGS UPRAISED.

The antennae are much longer than in the female and not "clubbed"; while the fringe of hair round the spatulate wing-tips is rather more strongly developed.

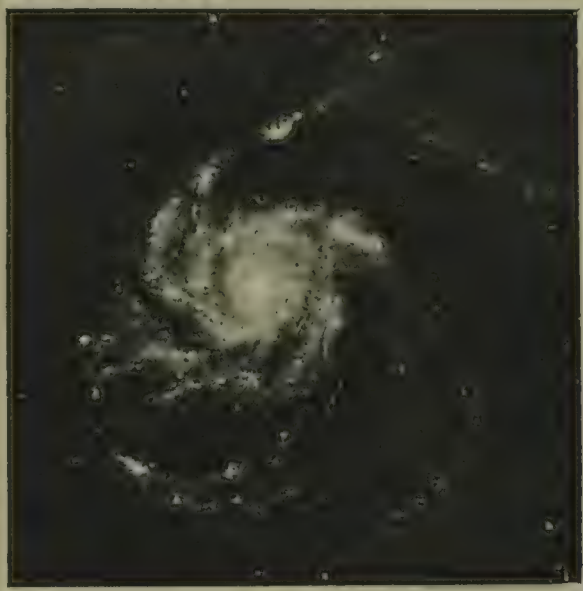
4. SHOWING ANOTHER MODIFICATION OF THE WINGS AS SEEN IN THESE REMARKABLE FLIES: *ANAGRUS INCARNATUS*, WHOSE WINGS ARE STRAP-SHAPED RATHER THAN ROD-LIKE. The hind-wings are conspicuously smaller than the fore-wings, but both have a fringe of hair, and a further peculiarity is seen in the small "covering-plate" which conceals the bases of the wings.

PHOTOGRAPHY RECORDS A STELLAR EXPLOSION OF 6,000,000 YEARS AGO.

PHOTOGRAPHS AND DESCRIPTION BY GLENN C. MOORE, MOUNT WILSON OBSERVATORY. (COPYRIGHT STRICTLY RESERVED.)



BEFORE ONE OF ITS COMPONENT STARS EXPLODED (AS SHOWN BELOW): A SPIRAL NEBULA (CENTRE) IN THE CONSTELLATION OF PERSEUS SEEN ALMOST EDGEWISE FROM THE EARTH—A REMOTE "ISLAND UNIVERSE" (FAR BEYOND THE STARS HERE VISIBLE) WHOSE LIGHT TAKES OVER SIX MILLION YEARS TO REACH US, TRAVELLING AT 186,000 MILES A SECOND.



AFTER A STUPENDOUS EXPLOSION IN ONE OF ITS STARS: THE SAME SPIRAL NEBULA AS THAT ILLUSTRATED IN THE UPPER PHOTOGRAPH, HERE SHOWING THE EXPLODED STAR, OR SUPERNOVA (MARKED BY AN ARROW), WHICH THEN BECAME FIFTY MILLION TIMES BRIGHTER THAN THE SUN.—(INSET ON THE LEFT, ABOVE) A NEARER SPIRAL NEBULA SHOWING THE TYPICAL ASPECT OF SUCH ISLAND UNIVERSES WHEN SEEN ALMOST BROADSIDE ON FROM THE EARTH.

In an explanatory note on these astonishing photographs, Mr. Glenn C. Moore has written: "Bursting forth with the brilliance of 50,000 suns, a supernova or exploding star was discovered in a faint spiral nebula, in the constellation of Perseus, on September 10, by Dr. Fritz Zwicky, of the California Institute of Technology. Apparently supernovæ are initially quite ordinary stars. Suddenly they explode violently, and within a few hours may become as bright as the whole nebula in which they originate. They then send out into space, during a few weeks, an amount of radiation which corresponds to the complete annihilation of much of the star's mass. After this tremendous release of energy they gradually wane, and after some months fade back into obscurity. The present supernova, at the time of writing [January 15 last], is of approximately the

fourteenth magnitude, or only two magnitudes fainter than on September 10. However, if previous statistics hold true, it is almost ready to fade from view. According to statistics, a supernova should occur in a given galactic system about once in 900 to 1200 years." Regarding the lower illustration, Mr. Moore says: "This photograph, taken through the 100-inch telescope at Mount Wilson Observatory, shows one of the most stupendous transformations of matter known to man—a supernova. An ordinary star has blown off its outer shell of gases at the unbelievable velocity of over 5000 miles per second. This particular supernova at maximum brightness was estimated to have been at least 50,000,000 times as bright as our own sun. At the time of writing, over four months from the estimated maximum, it is still 10,000,000 times as bright as the sun."

PARIS IN THIS YEAR
OF THEIR
MAJESTIES' VISIT.
FEMININE FRANCE IN
GALLERY, STREET AND
RESTAURANT.

DRAWINGS BY J. SIMONT.

THIS country's interest in Paris in general is heightened this year by the visit of King George and Queen Elizabeth, which will take place at the end of this month. Their Majesties will arrive in Paris at the Gare du Bois de Boulogne on June 28. Their engagements include a ceremony at the Arc de Triomphe, a reception at the Hotel de Ville, to which they will proceed by

[Continued below.]

PARIS IN 1938, A YEAR TO BE MADE MEMORABLE BY THE VISIT OF THE KING AND QUEEN: STYLES OF DRESS FAVOURED BY DIFFERENT TYPES AND AGES AS SEEN AT THE EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH ART IN THE LOUVRE.



AN EVENING IN PARIS IN 1938: CONTRASTS IN THE STYLE OF DRESS FAVOURED BY "LE HAUT MONDE."



HATS OF 1938: "PILL-BOX," "FLOWER-POT," "SHOVEL," FLAT, AND HIGH-BRIMMED—WORN WITH CURLS OR LONG BOB.



"VITRINE DE FRIVOLITÉS"; WITH A CUSTOMER IN THE EASYGOING OUTDOOR DRESS OF TO-DAY.

water; and visits to the Opéra and to Versailles. Their presence there will mean that all eyes throughout the British Empire will be turned on the French capital. The drawings by that well-known French artist, M. J. Simont, reproduced on this and on the opposite page, show that in 1938 "alien" styles are freely mingled with French. Indeed, the British and the American are well to the fore. The exhibition of British Paintings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries at the Louvre, which forms the setting for the first of the illustrations on this page, has proved a great attraction. A selection of the works in it were reproduced on a double-page in our issue of March 12. In this first drawing are seen a tweed jacket and a short coat, evidently much favoured for everyday wear, since they appear in other drawings as well. In general

[Continued opposite.]



WAITING FOR THE BUS AT THE CORNER OF THE RUE ROYALE AND THE FAUBOURG-SAINT-HONORÉ: A SKETCH AT RANDOM WHICH SHOWS THAT THE SMARTER THE WEARER THE SHORTER HER SKIRT TENDS TO BE.

it may be said that the smarter the wearer the shorter her skirt. The girl on the extreme right, studying her programme, has a hat with the "halo" tendency which is now fashionable. The artist has evidently chosen his evening dresses to show two types—one close-fitting, and the other much fuller—so full, indeed, that "Winterhalter effects" are spoken of. The hair done in a mass of curls is dubbed in this country "Edwardian"—without much reason, apparently. Far more Edwardian in tendency would seem to be the lace on the skirt of the central figure. In the last drawing on this page it will be seen that something very like the "swagger coat" still survives in Paris.

PARIS IN THIS YEAR OF THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT: OUT OF DOORS.

DRAWINGS BY J. SIMONT.



LE SPORT IN 1938: A DRAWING MADE IN THE PADDOCK ON A SMART DAY AT THE CONCOURS HIPPIQUE: SHOWING, IN THE FOREGROUND, A FLOWERED HAT OF EDWARDIAN TENDENCY; AND, BEHIND THAT, A MORE SPORTING ENSEMBLE, WORN WITH A TYROLEAN HAT.

The remarkable thing about these drawings of Parisian styles in 1938 is the degree to which women's day dress is no longer necessarily fitted to a particular occasion: the only standard is the wearer's personal taste. The women in the drawing made at the *Concours Hippique* are wearing the same sort of clothes

as those seen in other drawings. In the group on the left is a girl wearing the characteristic Tyrolean hat (Austrian fashions apparently coming in just when Austria was being finally extinguished). The men's clothes in the third drawing present only subtle differences from what might be seen in a London park.



THE TAXI FARE: A DRAWING OF SMART PEOPLE MADE IN THE FAUBOURG-SAINT-HONORÉ; SHOWING A CERTAIN DIVERSITY OF HAT STYLES.



THE HATLESS YOUNGER GENERATION "FOOTING": FREE-AND-EASY TWEEDS AND SCARVES FOR GIRLS AND MEN ALIKE, IN THE BOIS DE BOULOGNE.

REVELATIONS OF JEWISH ART IN ROMAN PALESTINE.

DISCOVERIES IN CATACOMBS OF A NEW KIND FOUND IN THE MOUNTAINS OF GALILEE: ROCK-DRAWINGS AND RELIEFS, MURAL PAINTINGS, MOSAICS AND INSCRIPTIONS, GIVING FRESH CLUES TO THE JEWISH ORIGINS OF EARLY CHRISTIAN ART.

By DR. B. MAISLER, Director of the Sheikh Ibreiq Expedition of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society. (See Illustrations on the Opposite Page.)

THE place known to-day as Sheikh Ibreiq is situated on the slope of the mountains of Western Galilee, overlooking the valley of Jezreel. The hill of Sheikh Ibreiq commands an important position on the crossing of two ancient roads: one leading from the Plain of Acre to the Valley of Jezreel, and the other from Galilee to Samaria and to the Plain of Sharon. The preliminary surface exploration showed us that a large settlement existed on the hill in the Hellenistic and Roman periods. This was proved by remains of buildings and of mosaic pavements, architectural fragments, potsherds and coins—all this dating from the first to the fourth century A.D. But the main interest of the place lies in the great number of tombs cut in the rock, to the west and north of Sheikh Ibreiq. Some of the tombs had been robbed anciently and were open; these were examined by Major Conder in 1872, on behalf of the Palestine Exploration Fund. Our excavation, carried out on behalf of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society for two consecutive seasons, resulted in the discovery of a large cemetery, ranging in date from the second to the fourth century A.D. Our work confirmed the assumption that the cemetery was the necropolis of the town of Beth-Shearim, mentioned frequently in Talmudic sources as a central cemetery for the Jews of Palestine and of the Diaspora, during the first centuries after the destruction of the Second Temple. The necropolis gained a special importance owing to the fact that the patriarch Judah I.

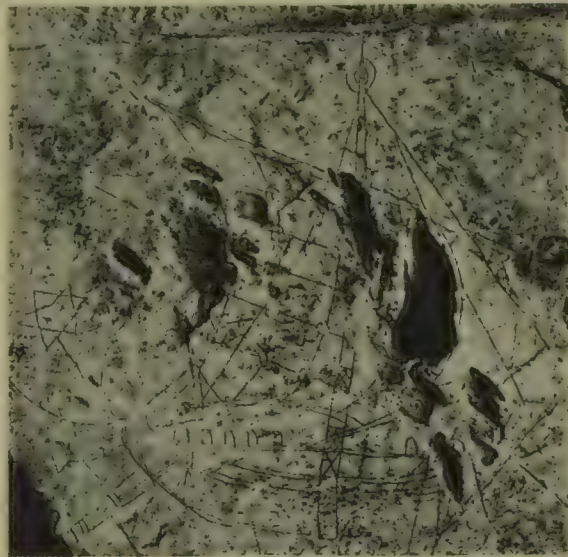
to the Hellenistic period. The most common type is the *arcosolium* (Fig. 6). Besides the *arcosolia* we found also *loculi* cut in the rock and pits in the floor of the room. After the body had been deposited the tomb was closed with dressed stones and mortar.

In several *arcosolia* and pits we found the skeletons still *in situ*, but only in one pit the remains of a wooden coffin could be clearly distinguished. In most cases, however, there were only scanty traces of wood, iron nails and corner-fittings from wooden ossuaries on top of small heaps of bones, showing that *secondary burials* were practised at Beth-Shearim. It seems that wooden ossuaries and coffins were used for the transportation of bones from other towns and even from distant countries. Sarcophagi made of lead, stone or pottery occurred only in a few instances.

The walls of the chambers are decorated with numerous paintings, drawings, reliefs and *graffiti*, Jewish motives being most prominent among them. The most common ornaments are the seven-branched candlestick (Fig. 9), the Torah-shrine (the Ark of the Law), the shell, the rosette, the oil-jar, and the bowl containing a fruit. We could distinguish some thirty types of the candlestick. Very popular also are human figures (Figs. 2 and 6), ships (Fig. 1), and boats, animals (Figs. 2 and 6), plants and geometric designs (Fig. 2). Scenes are rather rare. The excavations yielded also about 140 objects, among which are lamps, beads, finger-rings, bracelets, cosmetic articles, pottery and glass, and coins of the third century A.D.

A noteworthy feature of the necropolis is its wealth of epigraphic material. The Greek, Hebrew, Aramaic and Palmyrene inscriptions (Fig. 6) discovered in the course of the excavation reached the number of 185. Most of the inscriptions are quite short, but some are longer, and consist of several lines. The first catacomb alone yielded 114 inscriptions, most of which (84) were Greek, 23 Hebrew and 7 Palmyrene. The inscriptions are either incised or written with red, black or green paint on lintels, on walls, or on covering slabs, and so on. Two marble slabs with incised inscriptions have also been found: one in Hebrew, the other in Greek.

The inscriptions provide abundant material for the study of the proper names used by Jews in the Roman period. Alongside of Biblical names we find others of Aramaic, Greek and Roman origin.



1. A NEW RECORD OF SHIP-CONSTRUCTION IN PALESTINE UNDER THE ROMAN EMPIRE: (UPPER SUBJECT) A ROCK-DRAWING ON A JEWISH CATACOMB WALL, OF A PERIOD RANGING FROM THE SECOND TO THE FOURTH CENTURY A.D.; AND (LOWER SUBJECT) A COPY OF THE SAME ROCK-DRAWING, SHOWING DETAIL OF THE RIGGING AND STEERING APPARATUS.



2. A TARGET-LIKE GEOMETRICAL FIGURE OF CONCENTRIC CIRCLES; AND A MAN LEADING A HORSE: EXAMPLES OF MURAL DECORATION IN ONE OF THE CATACOMBS AT BETH-SHEARIM (MODERN SHEIKH IBREIQ).

(135-220 A.D.) and other members of his family were buried in that place.

Our first season at Sheikh Ibreiq started in October 1936, and continued till January 1937; the second lasted from April till November 1937. During our work we excavated four catacombs on the western slope of the hill of Sheikh Ibreiq, and six others on a hill to the north-west. Most of the time was spent on the first catacomb. It consists of an open corridor, about 28 yards long, cut in the rock, from which access is gained into several halls. The doors leading into these halls are well preserved and several of them still revolve in their sockets. These halls contained some four hundred burials, and we are therefore inclined to believe that the catacomb represents a public burial-place.

The catacombs of Sheikh Ibreiq have many features in common, but differ from each other in the execution and arrangement of details. The rock-cut corridor, from which doors open into the burial-halls, is characteristic for most of the tombs. A rather unusual feature is the square courtyard in the sixth catacomb (Fig. 4), with its staircase, coloured mosaic pavement and arched doorways. The doorways are all of one type. The lintel, the door-jambs, the sill and the door itself are made of limestone or sometimes of basalt. The doors are either made in imitation of wood (Fig. 7), or are decorated with geometric patterns. The lintel or the door bears an inscription, either incised or written with paint.

The rock-cut halls contain, as a rule, several chambers, which are divided from each other by arches, supported in some cases by columns. The columns have bases and capitals, all cut in the rock. The halls vary in size, even within the same catacomb: in the fourth catacomb a hall measuring 46 ft. by



3. IN THE NECROPOLIS OF BETH-SHEARIM, WHERE THE PATRIARCH JUDAH I. (135-220 A.D.) WAS BURIED: THE EXCAVATION OF TOMB-CHAMBERS IN THE CATACOMBS DISCOVERED AT SHEIKH IBREIQ.

Frequently one person bears two names, a Hebrew name and a foreign one (Greek or Roman).

Two halls contained burials of priests, one of them being especially reserved for this purpose. Other titles and professions are: "Rabbi," "officer,"

"principal of a school," and "principal of a community." Amongst the place-names is mentioned Palmyra; one inscription indicates a family as "Homeritōn," i.e., from Himyar (Southern Arabia). The inscriptions also contain blessings and words of endearment.

The staff of the expedition included Mr. P. Baradon, Eng. J. Kaplan and Dr. M. Schwabe, the Greek epigrapher. A report on the two seasons will be published shortly. The Greek inscriptions, which form the bulk of the epigraphic material, will be dealt with by Dr. M. Schwabe. In short, the excavations at Sheikh Ibreiq (Beth-Shearim) have brought to light a new type of catacombs, the like of which has never before been discovered in Palestine. Besides, a great number of inscriptions and decorations have been found. The latter form a special class of decoration, a kind of popular art of the Roman period, which differs considerably from the official type of classical art at that time. Professor Albright has summed up the results of the Sheikh Ibreiq excavations as follows: "... A great many mural paintings, drawings, and inscriptions in various languages provide rich material for elucidation of outstanding problems with reference to Jewish art and culture in this critical phase, to which we must trace the origins of Christian art. There can be no question that Beth-Shearim will in future rank with Dura-Europos* in its importance for the history of Jewish and Christian art."

* See *The Illustrated London News* of Aug. 13, 1932; July 29 and Sept. 2, 1933; Sept. 22 and Dec. 8, 1934; and Aug. 31, 1935.

JEWISH CATACOMBS OF HITHERTO UNKNOWN TYPE: THEIR DECORATION.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE SHEIKH IBREIQ EXPEDITION OF THE JEWISH PALESTINE EXPLORATION SOCIETY. (SEE ARTICLE ON THE OPPOSITE PAGE.)



4. WITH A COLOURED MOSAIC PAVEMENT, DISTINCTIVE DOORWAYS, AND A STAIRCASE (ON THE LEFT): UNUSUAL FEATURES IN THE SQUARE COURTYARD OF THE SIXTH CATACOMB—ONE OF THOSE RECENTLY DISCOVERED AT SHEIKH IBREIQ.



5. IN THE ANCIENT JEWISH NECROPOLIS OF BETH-SHEARIM AT SHEIKH IBREIQ: EXCAVATIONS IN A CATACOMB COURTYARD, SHOWING THE MASSIVE STONE BLOCKS OF WHICH IT WAS BUILT.



6. SHOWING A RELIEF REPRESENTING A HORSEMAN (ON THE WALL IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND): A ROCK-CUT CHAMBER IN THE CATACOMBS AT SHEIKH IBREIQ, WITH ARCOSOLIA (RECEPTACLES FOR THE DEAD), MURAL PAINTINGS, AND PALMYRENE INSCRIPTIONS.



7. A STONE DOOR (STILL IN PLACE) CARVED TO IMITATE A NAIL-STUDDED WOODEN ONE, WITH DECORATED LINTEL: AN ENTRANCE TO BURIAL CHAMBERS IN THE CATACOMBS.



8. A DECORATED TOMB IN ONE OF THE NEWLY-DISCOVERED JEWISH CATACOMBS AT SHEIKH IBREIQ (THE ANCIENT BETH-SHEARIM): AN EXAMPLE SHOWING A GEOMETRICAL DESIGN OF INVERTED TRIANGLES ALONG THE FRONT.



9. SHOWING A SEVEN-BRANCHED CANDLESTICK (CARVED ON THE WALL IN THE RIGHT FOREGROUND), ONE OF THE MOST FREQUENT DECORATIONS, OF WHICH THIRTY TYPES WERE FOUND: A ROCK-CUT CHAMBER IN THE CATACOMBS.

In his article on the opposite page (illustrated by the above photographs), Dr. Maisler mentions that the ancient Jewish necropolis of Beth-Shearim, which he discovered at Sheikh Ibreiq, was specially important in Roman Palestine, from the fact that it contained the sepulchre of the Patriarch Judah I. Concerning this personage, the "Century Cyclopedia of Names" says: "Judah I., known as 'The Prince,' or 'The Holy,' flourished in 190-220 A.D., the seventh patriarch and president of the Sanhedrim in succession from Hillel. He resided first in Tiberias, afterwards in Sepphoris, and was, according to tradition, on friendly terms with the Emperor

Antoninus. The principal work of his life consisted in compiling the thousands of decisions of teachers of the law, which he arranged according to subjects as the Mishnah, in six orders or classes, each comprising the regulations of a certain branch of religious or social life." The Mishnah; a collection of rabbinical discussions on the law of Moses, goes back to the time of the Maccabees. Judah I. classified it under (1) agriculture; (2) festivals; (3) women and marriage; (4) civil and criminal laws; (5) sacrifices; and (6) purifications. The Mishnah and the commentary thereon together constitute the Talmud.

The World of the Theatre.

By IVOR BROWN.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

EVIDENTLY *The Illustrated London News* is extremely popular on the continent of America. A recent article of mine on the differences of taste in drama existing in London and New York has brought me a considerable correspondence, some of it of a most flattering kind. What am I to say to a gentleman in Buffalo who announces that he reads "every word of every issue" and practically memorised parts of my contribution in question?

Well, I can return to the subject, which seems to cause as much interest in and around Shaftesbury Avenue as on and around Broadway. Of course, I am not meanly or jealously pretending that there are no good things in the American theatre, and I certainly make no suggestion that the American theatre lacks many forms of excellence. All I have been resisting, on the strength of two recent visits to New York, is the claim, too commonly made by American critics, that New York is "the top" of the theatrical universe and streets ahead of all poor European capitals.

Not long ago a discussion on this subject was held at Dartmouth House, the London headquarters of the English-speaking Union. The chair was taken by "Ian Hay," and other participants were Mr. Henry Sherek, the manager who has joined Mr. Raymond Massey in staging "Idiot's Delight," Mr. C. B. Cochran, Mr. Benn Levy, the English dramatist married to the brilliant American actress Miss Constance Cummings, Mr. Michael Macowan, who, directing the plays at the Westminster, helped to make a great English success of the American "Mourning Becomes Electra," Mr. Aubrey Hammond, a famous English scenic designer with American experience, and myself. Mr. Sherek moved that "New York is the Capital of the Theatrical World," and I opposed. It was not a contentious affair and no vote was taken. We were really trying to reach the truth and not to score debating points. I think "the sense of the meeting," as the Quakers say, was for a compromise. It was certainly agreed that New York is a very lively capital of the American theatre; but we maintain our independence. London is not to be annexed or overawed.

It was urged on New York's behalf that its audience is larger and so its rewards for the successful are greater. This is undeniable, but scarcely relevant to the question of quality in dramatic art. It was further said that its audience is less hide-bound, is keener, more adventurous, accepting new themes and new methods without nervous hesitations. This is a familiar legend, which owes a good deal to the fact that New York, having no Stage Censorship, is able to see and support certain plays, some of them excellent as well as unusual, from which we are cut off by the Lord Chamberlain's veto. This is no occasion to start discussing the pros and cons of the Censorship. My point is that if New York successes like "Green Pastures" and "Children's Hour" had been played publicly in London there is no reason to suppose that our English audiences would have been small in size or grudging in support and in enthusiasm.

It is worth noting that Mr. O'Neill's "Mourning Becomes Electra," admittedly a belated American arrival

in London, had far more support, when it did come, than was generally expected. Put on for one month at the Westminster Theatre, it had to be transferred to larger and more central premises and remained there for three months more. There has been a tremendous London welcome for those prime favourites of the New York stage, Miss Fontanne and Mr. Lunt in "Amphitryon 38."

Another American success, Mr. Sherwood's anti-war play, both farcical and tragical, "Idiot's Delight," went

What, then, of this sluggish London public which is supposed to be simultaneously terrified of contemporary tragedy and hostile to the high lights of American composition?

What constitutes a theatrical success? There is obviously a good deal of luck about it. The piece which happens to please in one year may fail to please the next. It is important that a play, or a book, should be timed right and that is mainly a matter of fortune.

"Idiot's Delight" happened to arrive in London just after Hitler's Austrian coup, which made its Alpine scene and atmosphere of apprehension especially moving.

I have derived in New York the impression that its professional critics are extremely powerful and can save or slay. Slay certainly. But save? My Buffalo correspondent, who has evidently studied the American theatre in all its aspects, emphasises a point new to me, the snob values of the Manhattan box-office. New York's long runs, he says, are made by visitors to the capital. Here are his words:

"If the upper stations of New York Society don't attend a show nobody else wants to go, no matter how the critics may rave and rant. In plain English, New York Society, knowingly or unknowingly, selects the plays which are to be the hits of the season. After the first few weeks, a large percentage of the audience are out of towners, in to see the sights. So if New York Society doesn't like English home life or English successes, the whole country doesn't like them either. That is why most British successes flop over here, because the '400' just doesn't like them."

Obviously, an Englishman cannot assess the justice of that statement. Everywhere, of course, it is word of mouth that is the best advertisement and salesman. But whose word? In London Mayfair's verdict helps, but it is finally the middle-class who settle the issue.

I am assured by several correspondents that New Yorkers do not discriminate against English plays. They are not prejudiced. That is true. It is equally true that Londoners do not discriminate against American successes, although they don't happen to like all of them. My point is that the American audience is less used to, and so less understanding about and sympathetic to, English life because it sees so few English films. The English people are going to American films every day of the week and are now thoroughly used to American idioms and ways of life. You may hear the street urchins of London conversing about cops and gangsters in American slang. So most of us have no real difficulty in adjusting ourselves to American voices and notions on the stage. Hollywood is mentally close to every English town, but the English town is mentally a very long way from New York. There are, I know (for I have heard them), New York playgoers



"SPRING MEETING," AT THE AMBASSADORS: A FAMILY GATHERING AT "WOODROOFE," THE TIPPERARY COUNTRY HOUSE WHERE THE ACTION TAKES PLACE.

"Spring Meeting" is an amusing family drama with a Tipperary setting. The obstacle to the course of true love—the romances of Joan and Baby Furze with Michael and Tony respectively—is the head of the family, Sir Richard Furze. However, an entanglement with "Tiny" Fox-Collier serves to weaken his resistance. The characters seen in this photograph are (l. to r.) James, the butler and family adviser (Arthur Sinclair); Sir Richard Furze, the "feudal" father (Roger Livesey); Aunt Bijou (Margaret Rutherford); Tony Fox-Collier, in love with Baby Furze (Nicholas Phipps); Johnny Mahoney (W. G. Fay); Michael Byrne, in love with Joan Furze (Niall MacGinnis); Baby Furze (Betty Chancellor); Joan Furze (Joyce Carey); and "Tiny" Fox-Collier, mother of Tony (Zena Dare).



A RESULT OF THE MEANNESS OF SIR RICHARD FURZE TO HIS DAUGHTERS: JOAN TRYING TO ALTER AN OLD DRESS TO FIT HER YOUNGER SISTER, BABY.



THE OLD IRISH "FEUDAL" OVERLORD—SIR RICHARD FURZE: A CHARACTERISTIC STUDY OF ROGER LIVESEY IN THE KEY RÔLE OF "SPRING MEETING."

off with a bang in more senses than one. Now Mr. Sherek and Mr. Massey had been solemnly warned by all the people who are supposed to know that they would burn their fingers badly with the bombs of Mr. Sherwood's play. "Idiot's Delight" would be an idiot's venture. It was too serious, too topical, too frightening. Yet the result has been exactly the opposite.

who say, "That's so English, too English, we don't understand." Do they always try to understand? I humbly submit to my American correspondents that the English audience does understand, though it may not always support, American work. Comprehension is not difficult. The film is our schoolmaster. In order to find out about our own Oxford, we have to go to a film whose hero is an American!

A PICTORIAL RECORD OF RECENT EVENTS: NEWS FROM ALL QUARTERS.



A LOTUS GROWING FROM SEED DORMANT FOR HUNDREDS OF YEARS: FURTHER PROGRESS OF THE PLANT AND AN OFF-SHOOT AT THE GARFIELD PARK CONSERVATORY, CHICAGO.

We illustrated in our issue of May 14 an amazing case of delayed germination which occurred at the Field Museum, Chicago, when lotus seeds, estimated at 300-500 years old, from the bed of a dried-up Manchurian lake, were successfully induced to sprout. One of the seeds not only germinated, but grew to a respectable plant, and produced an off-shoot, and the progress both are making can be seen in the above photograph.



THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER AT THE RICHMOND ROYAL HORSE SHOW: H.R.H. WATCHING A PARADE OF THE HERTFORDSHIRE FOXHOUNDS.

The Duchess of Gloucester was present at the Richmond Royal Horse Show on the opening day, June 9. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, and the Earl of Athlone, president of the Society. The royal party witnessed, besides other events, a parade of the Hertfordshire Foxhounds and the judging of four-in-hand teams. The class for hunt teams, which was withdrawn last year, was revived. (G.P.U.)



APPLAUDED BY DR. LEY, LEADER OF THE LABOUR FRONT (ON RIGHT): MISS PRUNELLA STACK LEADING THE BRITISH DELEGATION AT HAMBURG.

Miss Prunella Stack and twenty-two members of her Women's League of Health and Beauty were among a British delegation which visited Hamburg on the occasion of the congress of the Nazi workers' recreational organisation, the "Strength Through Joy" movement. On June 12 they gave a display of physical exercises which was heartily applauded, and Dr. Ley, leader of the Reich Labour Front, made a complimentary speech. (Wide World.)



THE CENTRE OF THE EARTHQUAKE WHICH WAS FELT IN ENGLAND: A DAMAGED HOUSE IN BRUSSELS, WHERE THE SHOCKS WERE SEVERE.

Earth tremors were felt over a wide extent of England, north-western France, Germany and Holland, on June 11. In Belgium, where the shocks were severe, one man was killed by a falling wall and many people were injured. Chimney-pots fell into the streets and the registering apparatus at the Royal Observatory was broken. The first and most severe shock occurred at 11.58 a.m. and lasted for fifteen seconds, and there were further shocks of a negligible character. (Planet.)



THE YACHT "DANUBIA," IN WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN WILL TRAVEL ON THE SEINE DURING THEIR STATE VISIT TO PARIS.

The arrangements for the State visit of the King and Queen to Paris on June 28 include a visit to the Hôtel de Ville by way of the Seine. Their Majesties, accompanied by M. and Mme. Lebrun, will embark on the yacht "Danubia," which the French Government has had prepared for the occasion, and will pass between a guard of honour lining the banks for one and a half miles. The "Danubia" is in private ownership, but has been lent for the royal visit. (Planet.)



THE STAR FEATURE OF THE INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW: ALGERIAN SPAHIS WHO WILL ESCORT THE KING AND QUEEN DURING THEIR VISIT TO FRANCE.

The star feature of the International Horse Show (June 16-25) is a picturesque detachment of the Algerian Spahis attached to the famous North African regiment of the French Army. They take the place of the Cossacks whose horsemanship was always a popular event. The detachment consists of fifty Spahis, twenty-five trumpeters, and an officer. It is interesting to note that the Spahis will provide an escort during the King and Queen's visit to Paris. (Wide World.)

**BOMBING WHICH EVOKED WIDESPREAD HORROR IN BRITAIN :
TERRIBLE EFFECTS OF THE JAPANESE RAIDS ON CANTON.**



THE CONTINUOUS INDISCRIMINATE BOMBING OF CANTON BY THE JAPANESE WHICH HAS AROUSED GREAT INDIGNATION IN BRITAIN: RUINS AT SAIKWAN FROM WHICH TWELVE BODIES WERE RECOVERED.



AT ONE OF THE RAILWAY STATIONS WHICH WERE REPEATEDLY THE OBJECTS OF JAPANESE ATTACKS—THOUGH THE LINES STILL APPEAR TO BE FUNCTIONING: A LOCOMOTIVE IN A WRECKED REPAIR SHOP.



WHERE THE KWONG SA MIDDLE SCHOOL WAS WRECKED: A DEEP CRATER FILLED WITH WATER.



ANOTHER PHOTOGRAPH OF A WRECKED SCHOOL; SHOWING THE WALL BLOWN IN; AND BOOKS STILL ON THE TABLES.



THE EFFECT OF A BOMB ON A LARGE PUBLIC BUILDING: INSIDE THE DAMAGED SUN YAT SEN MEMORIAL HALL.



THE HORRORS OF AERIAL WARFARE BROUGHT HOME TO A PEACEFUL RESIDENTIAL QUARTER: THE SCENE AFTER A BOMB HAD BLOWN AWAY THE TOP STOREYS OF A BLOCK OF FLATS.

According to the latest accounts, the Japanese intend to go on bombing Canton until it capitulates, though there is no sign of this occurring as we go to press. Foreign observers state that the bombing is obviously indiscriminate and not aimed at military objectives. Bombs are dropped from a great height, which makes accurate aiming impossible. It is estimated that 500,000 people have left Canton and that one-third of the houses in the city are empty. Most of the anti-aircraft guns are said to have been silenced. On June 7 Canton was bombed for the ninth time. By then some 3000 people had been killed. This raid was



JAPAN STRIKES AT RANDOM AMONG CANTONESE NON-COMBATANTS: THE REMAINS OF THE LIBRARY OF THE KWONG SA MIDDLE SCHOOL, WHERE THE ENTIRE CORNER OF THE BUILDING WAS SHORN OFF AND MANY CHILDREN KILLED.

double, the bombers returning and catching the rescue workers in the streets. On June 8 bombers succeeded in demolishing the water-works at Saikwan, which a British firm was engaged in constructing. By this time the hospitals were without electricity for their X-rays apparatus and serum-refrigerators—the power plant having been wrecked. Many of the bodies of those killed in previous raids were still unburied. The Japanese naval staff in Tokyo stated that it regarded the recent bombing operations in Canton as "satisfactory from a military point of view." There was another raid (the twelfth) on June 10.

IN CASTELLON, REPORTED TAKEN BY FRANCO: "AIR-RAID PRECAUTIONS."



AT CASTELLON, WHICH, IT WAS REPORTED, GENERAL FRANCO'S TROOPS RECENTLY ENTERED: AN AIR-RAID WARNING SOUNDS AND CIVILIANS RUN FOR COVER FROM NATIONALIST BOMBS.



AFTER AN AIR-RAID IN CASTELLON: CIVILIANS, SAFE AND SOUND, LEAVING THEIR SHELTER, THE "ALL CLEAR" SIGNAL HAVING BEEN GIVEN.

The Spanish Nationalists resumed their offensive on the front between Teruel and the sea on June 7, and succeeded in advancing by gradual stages south-westward, their immediate objective being Castellon, a coastal town on the road to Valencia. They made gradual advances with the Galician Army Corps and the First and Fourth Navarrese divisions, in spite of prepared Government defences, which they appear to have outflanked by moving through the mountains. By June 9 they claimed to be within 12 miles of Castellon. On June 10, although their progress was retarded

inland, they still went forward in the coastal sector. General Miaja, famous as the defender of Madrid, hurried to the Castellon sector to co-ordinate the Government efforts. The position there, however, was so precarious that a start was made with blowing-up bridges and destroying surplus transport. As we go to press, Nationalist reports claim that their troops are in possession of the town. The latest Government reports mention fighting four miles outside the town, the defenders finding themselves harassed by great numbers of Nationalist aeroplanes.

HAPPENINGS AT HOME AND ABROAD: PICTORIAL NOTES ON CURRENT NEWS.



THE NATIONAL ANTHEM DISPUTE IN SOUTH AFRICA: A PROTEST MEETING IN CAPE TOWN CITY HALL REGARDING ITS OMISSION AT UNION DAY PARADES.

Indignant comment was aroused among English-speaking South Africans by the omission of "God Save the King" from the official programme of the Union Day parades of the Defence Force in all big towns on May 31. "Die Stem van Suid Afrika" ("The Voice of South Africa") was played, but, except at East London, "God Save the King" was not given its usual place in the programme. The incident almost caused a Cabinet crisis, for the Minister of the Interior, Mr. R. Stuttaford,



SHOWING THE UNION FLAG WITHOUT THE UNION JACK, AT THE SALUTING-BASE: THE CAPE TOWN PARADE—ONE OF THOSE WHERE THE NATIONAL ANTHEM WAS OMITTED.

tendered his resignation, but eventually withdrew it. A Cabinet statement said: "The Government has decided that on all formal occasions when either 'God Save the King' or 'Die Stem van Suid Afrika' is played the other will also be played." It was reported later that the storm had blown over, and that the Cape Members of Parliament, after a long meeting and discussion, had declared themselves satisfied with the official explanation. (*Sport & General*.)



SEARCHING FOR THE "LUTINE" TREASURE: THE GREAT DREDGER "KARIMATA," WHICH RECENTLY BROUGHT UP THE FIRST COIN, AT WORK OVER THE HISTORIC WRECK.

The "Karimata," the world's largest dredger (as noted in our issue of June 4), recently began salvage operations to recover the £1,000,000 treasure of the British frigate "Lutine," wrecked near Terschelling in 1799. On June 12 was brought up a silver Spanish coin of 1789, the first found on the present occasion. The "Lutine" lies at a depth of about 50 ft. beneath 40 ft. of sand. The sand brought up is discharged into the sea from the 150-yard-long gutter. (*Associated Press*.)



THE FLORIDA KIDNAPPING: THE BUILDING FROM WHICH A FIVE-YEAR-OLD BOY WAS TAKEN FROM A FLAT ADJOINING HIS FATHER'S PETROL STATION.

On May 28 at Princeton, Florida, a little boy named Jimmy Cash was removed from his parents' flat adjoining his father's business. Through notes received demanding £2000 ransom, Mr. Cash met a man and paid him that sum, but the child was not returned. Eventually hope was abandoned. Thousands joined in the search. President Roosevelt asked Congress for a special appropriation of £10,000 to trace the kidnapers. Later it was reported a youth had confessed to the crime. (*Planet News*.)



RECENTLY THE SUBJECT OF AN INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE: THE 'SKELETON OF A "ROYAL" WHALE PRESERVED IN THE CRYPT OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL.

Writing to "The Times" recently to deny that the whale was to be removed, the Dean of Durham said: "It is a monument of the royal rights possessed by the episcopal Lords Palatine . . . from 1264. . . . To preserve the whale from possible theft is, an unsightly iron grille. . . . What we propose is to remove the grille." A former sacrist said the grille preserved the skeleton from "actual theft," as "tourists believed it to be the whale that swallowed Jonah, and it began to disappear."



THE DOG THAT BIT THE QUEEN OF DENMARK: THE ANIMAL WITH ITS OWNER'S SON, SEEN ON THE WAY TO EXPRESS APOLOGIES AND PRESENT A BUNCH OF FLOWERS.

While the Queen of Denmark was walking on the beach at Skagen, near the royal summer residence at Klitgaarden, on June 8, her two terriers were attacked by a fisherman's dog. While trying to drive it off she was bitten in the leg. She was able to walk home, but a doctor took her to hospital and performed a minor operation, injecting serum. Her condition was described as satisfactory, but she had to cancel a visit to Stockholm for King Gustav's birthday. (*Associated Press*.)



THE NEWLY DISCOVERED VERMEER.

THE REMARKABLE COLOUR HARMONIES OF THE "CHRIST WITH THE DISCIPLES AT EMMAUS," WHICH WILL BE SHOWN TO THE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME AT ROTTERDAM, ON JUNE 26.

The first illustrations of the newly discovered Vermeer to be published in England appeared in our issue of March 5 last; and in our issue of April 30 we gave photographs of a number of details of the picture which are of great beauty. But only a reproduction in full colours permits the formation of an adequate idea of the almost unearthly loveliness of this magnificent painting. It is difficult to know what to admire more—the majestic simplicity of the composition, or the drama the artist has instilled into this moment of dawning recognition by the Disciples and the maidservant of the Saviour risen from the dead. Dr. Hannema, the Director of the Boymans Museum, has sent us a very interesting account of the history of the picture. "A Dutch girl living in 'Het Westland,' " he writes, "—the region behind the town of Delft—married, in 1885, a Frenchman. The family of the girl had always been in possession of the 'Disciples at Emmaus,' and gave it to her as a wedding present. The young couple took the picture

to France, where they lived in Paris. As they did not know anything about the quality and value of pictures and the house was small and the canvas large (50½ × 46 in.), they put it away in a cupboard, where it was found by a Dutch lawyer after their death, in 1937. The Dutchman liked it and took it to the well-known art expert, Dr. A. Bredius, in Monte Carlo. Dr. Bredius immediately recognised it as a masterpiece of the great painter of Delft, and found the signature. Dr. Bredius wrote to me in enthusiastic terms of his discovery. I had the opportunity of seeing the picture in the safe of a bank, and after a long struggle I was able to acquire it for the Boymans Museum, with the aid of a generous friend of the Museum, the Society of Rembrandt, and of Dr. Bredius himself. It will be first shown to the public in the great summer exhibition, 'Masterpieces of Four Centuries' (1400-1800), which will be held at the Museum, on the occasion of the Queen's Jubilee, from June 26 until October 15."

REPRODUCTION BY COURTESY OF THE BOYMANS MUSEUM, ROTTERDAM. (COPYRIGHT RESERVED.)



A PICTURESQUE BRETON FISHING PORT INTERESTED IN TUNNY AND SARDINES: CONCARNEAU—A VIEW INTO THE INNER HARBOUR FROM THE PIER-HEAD, SHOWING A BOAT (RIGHT) RETURNING FROM THE FISHING GROUNDS.



RED SAILS IN THE SUNSET: SOME OF THE FISHING-BOATS AT CONCARNEAU, ON THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD OF BRITTANY, RETURNING TO THEIR ANCHORAGE AT EVENFALL AFTER THE LABOURS OF THE DAY.

BRITTANY, for many years a favourite summer haunt of the French, is now becoming increasingly popular with the British holiday-maker. Many of its seaside towns and villages are especially beautiful, particularly the old fishing ports of Concarneau, Douarnenez, St. Guenolé, Guilvinec, and Quiberon. Of these perhaps the most important is Concarneau, on the Atlantic seaboard. Chiefly interested in sardines and tunny fish, it has one of the most picturesque fleets of fishing vessels it is possible to imagine. In the evening, when the boats are in the harbour and whilst they are unloading their catch, the variety of colour almost exceeds that of Jacob's coat. The slanting rays of the setting sun pick out the different shades of the patched sails and the many-hued hulls. The colour of the material used in patching sails is of no consequence to the fishermen, but curiously enough the combined whole of this patchwork design has the most pleasing effect, as can be seen from our photographs,



AN EVENING SCENE IN HARBOUR AT CONCARNEAU, WHERE THE COLOURS OF THE FISHING-BOATS PRESENT A CHARMING VARIETY: VESSELS AT ANCHOR BESIDE THE QUAY, WHILE SAILS ARE BEING DROPPED AND STOWED FOR THE NIGHT.

which were actually taken in colour. They give a very faithful impression of the richly varied scenes in the harbour. The fishermen themselves make a striking splash of colour as they walk about the quays and streets near the harbour in their bright red and baggy dungarees, whilst the women who assist in the fishing industry are dressed in their black Breton costumes and distinctive white *coiffes*, of which there are over 100 different types, each denoting the wearer's particular district. On market days the various types are much in evidence, as the women come from all parts of the surrounding districts to do their shopping. It is at Concarneau that the Fête of the Filets Bleus takes place in August. This consists of a religious ceremony at which the nets are blessed—all fishing-nets in this part of the world are blue—and then the fisher folk devote the rest of the day to festivities.

NATURAL COLOUR PHOTOGRAPHS BY SPORT AND GENERAL PRESS AGENCY.



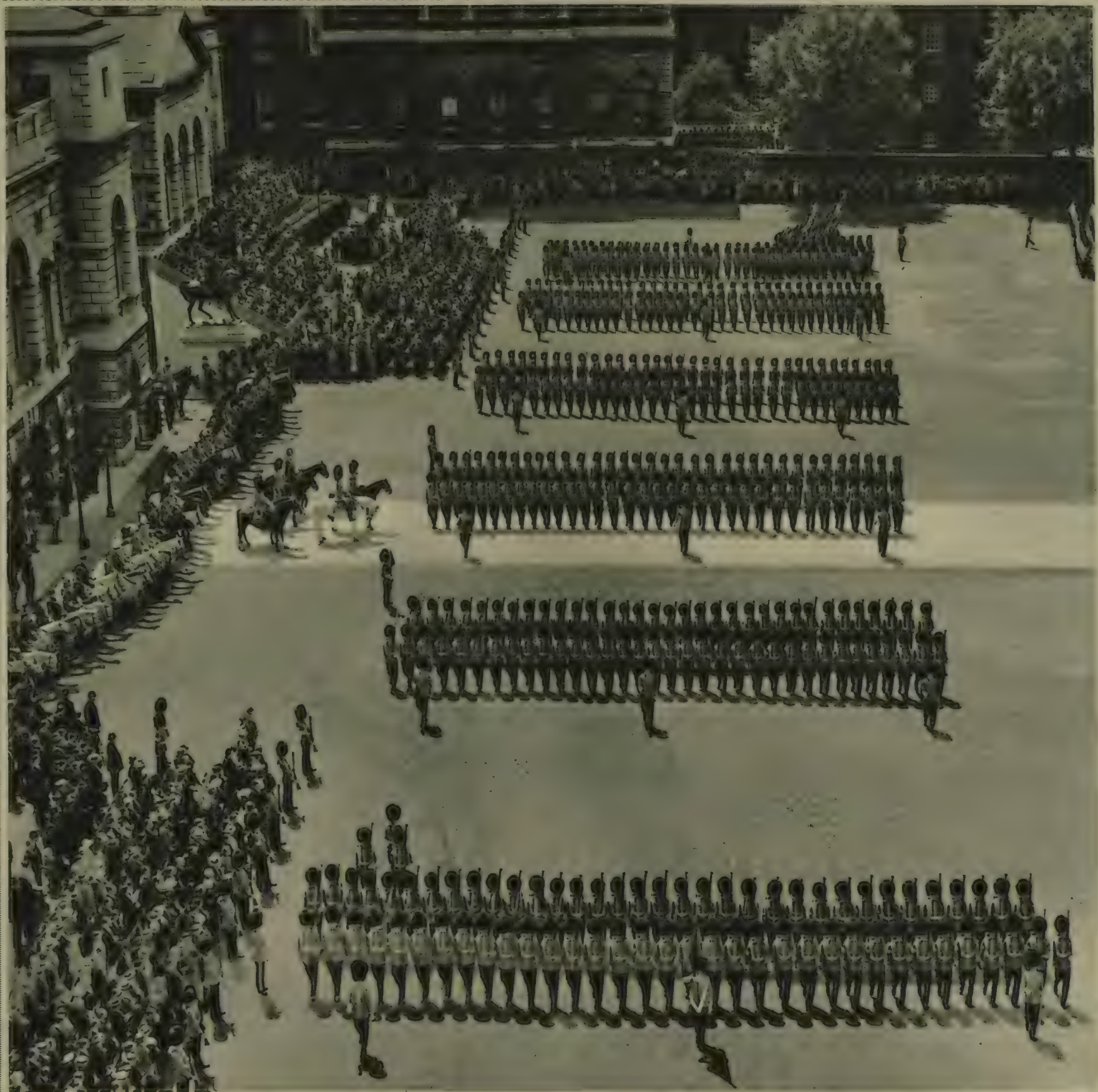
WHERE THE FISHERMEN DISREGARD COLOUR IN RENEWING OR PATCHING SAILS: A TYPICALLY BIZARRE CONTRAST ON A BOAT STANDING OUT TO SEA, TO RETURN AFTER SEVERAL DAYS LADEN WITH SARDINES OR TUNNY.



AS SEEN FROM THE FOURTEENTH-CENTURY RAMPARTS AT CONCARNEAU: A MULTI-COLOURED LITTLE FLEET OF FISHING-BOATS RIDING AT ANCHOR, WITH THE PIER-HEAD VISIBLE THROUGH A FOREST OF MASTS.

THE HOLIDAY LURE OF THE BRETON COAST: CONCARNEAU'S FISHING FLEET—A "JACOB'S COAT" OF MANY COLOURS.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY: HIS MAJESTY'S SECOND "TROOPING THE COLOUR."



THE KING AT THE CEREMONY OF TROOPING THE COLOUR, IN HONOUR OF HIS BIRTHDAY, ON THE HORSE GUARDS PARADE: HIS MAJESTY TAKING THE SALUTE AS THE EIGHT GUARDS FURNISHED BY THE GRENAДИER, COLDSTREAM, AND SCOTS GUARDS MARCH PAST THE SALUTING BASE. (Photographic News Agencies.)



ON THE BALCONY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE, AWAITING THE KING'S RETURN AT THE HEAD OF HIS GUARDS: (FROM L. TO R.) LADY MAY ABEL SMITH, PRINCESS MARGARET, THE DUCHESS OF BEAUFORT, MAJOR HENRY ABEL SMITH, LADY MARY CAMBRIDGE, PRINCESS ALICE COUNTESS OF ATHLONE, PRINCESS ELIZABETH, THE PRINCESS ROYAL, PRINCESS HELENA VICTORIA, PRINCESS MARIE LOUISE, QUEEN MARY, THE DUCHESS OF KENT, THE DUCHESS OF GLOUCESTER, THE MASTER OF CARNEGIE, LORD CARNEGIE, THE MARCHIONESS OF CAMBRIDGE, AND LADY MAUD CARNEGIE. (Associated Press.)

The ceremony of Trooping the Colour, in honour of the King's birthday, took place on June 9, on the Horse Guards Parade. The Queen was unable to be present, but Queen Mary, with Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret, drove to the parade ground in a landau with, for the first time, a Captain's Escort of the Life Guards. H.M. the King, in the full-dress uniform of Colonel-in-Chief of the Scots Guards,

rode from Buckingham Palace with a Sovereign's Escort of the Royal Horse Guards and, on reaching the saluting-point, turned and saluted Queen Mary and smiled at the Princesses. The Colour trooped was the King's Colour of the 2nd Battalion, Scots Guards, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the King placed himself at the head of his Guards and rode down the Mall back to Buckingham Palace.

ASCOT, 1938: THEIR MAJESTIES' STATE DRIVE IN A PERFECT SETTING.



THE ROYAL PROCESSION ON THE OPENING DAY OF ASCOT—A PICTURESQUE CAVALCADE IN BRILLIANT SUNSHINE: THE KING AND QUEEN WELCOMED BY THE CROWD OF RACEGOERS.

The King and Queen stayed at Windsor Castle during the Ascot race meeting. They arrived on June 13, motoring over from Royal Lodge, Windsor Park, where his Majesty had been spending the week-end. The Queen had been staying there since Whitsun, owing to a cold which kept her indoors; but it was officially stated that she would attend the races every day with the King. Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret remained at Royal Lodge. Shortly after their arrival at Windsor the King and Queen received their guests for their Ascot house-party. These numbered about forty, more than have been invited for the races since 1909.

A large dinner was given in the Waterloo Chamber on June 13. On June 14 their Majesties left for Ascot at 12.30. They motored from the Castle to Duke's Drive in Windsor Forest, where they changed into an open landau. In the first carriage with their Majesties were the Duke of Kent and the Earl of Harewood; in the second were the Princess Royal, the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Beaufort, and Lord Frederick Cambridge. There were seven carriages in all. The beginning of the procession was watched by Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret Rose, who had ridden over on their ponies. (Associated Press.)

ASCOT, 1938: THEIR MAJESTIES AND GUESTS AT THE FAMOUS MEETING.



THE ROYAL PARTY IN THE ROYAL BOX AT ASCOT: THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER INDICATING A POINT OF INTEREST TO THE KING AND THE DUCHESS (LEFT), WHILE THE QUEEN DRAWS THE ATTENTION OF EX-QUEEN ENA OF SPAIN IN ANOTHER DIRECTION; ON THE RIGHT IS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.



THE KING AND QUEEN DRIVING IN STATE UP THE GOLDEN MILE: THEIR MAJESTIES, WHO WERE ACCOMPANIED BY THE DUKE OF KENT AND THE EARL OF HAREWOOD, ACKNOWLEDGING THE CHEERS OF THE CROWD.



GUESTS OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT WINDSOR CASTLE: THE PRINCESS ROYAL AND THE DUCHESS OF KENT DRIVING IN THE STATE PROCESSION TO THE ROYAL STAND AT ASCOT.

Ascot opened, on June 14, in glorious weather and the new Royal Box, with its front of white Portland stone decorated with blue and pink hydrangeas and pink roses, made a perfect setting for the King and Queen and their guests. The plate-glass screen, which slides into a slot out of sight on the pressure of a button, was not required. The course, which the King had previously driven over from Windsor to inspect, was in perfect condition and the boxes were colourful with geraniums, marguerites and silver centaurea. The Duchess of Kent, who was accompanied by the Princess Royal in the State Procession, was wearing black

with silver-fox furs as she is still in semi-mourning for her father, Prince Nicholas of Greece. In 1935 King George V. was unable to be present at Ascot owing to the strain of the jubilee celebrations and the following year Court mourning deprived it of much of its splendour. Last year the Coronation festivities overshadowed it, but this year proves that Ascot Week has lost none of its glory and that, given the presence of the King and Queen, the pageantry of the State drive up the Golden Mile, and perfect weather, the occasion still remains an essentially national event. (Photographs by Keystone.)

CRICKET IN EXCELSIS: A HISTORIC TEST MATCH OF MANY RECORDS AND MAGNIFICENT BATSMANSHIP ON BOTH SIDES.



ONE OF THE TEN ENGLISH CRICKETERS WHO HAVE MADE A CENTURY IN THEIR FIRST TEST MATCH AGAINST AUSTRALIA: HUTTON DRIVING A BALL FROM O'REILLY.



ONE OF THE FOUR CENTURY-MAKERS IN ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS: BARNETT, WHO PAIRED HUTTON IN THE RECORD OPENING PARTNERSHIP OF 219, TRIES TO PULL A BALL TO LEG.



THE YOUNGEST PLAYER WHO HAS EVER MADE A CENTURY AGAINST AUSTRALIA: COMPTON, WHO ACCOMPLISHED THE FEAT IN HIS FIRST TEST, PLAYING A LEG STROKE.



THE TEST OF THE NAUTON ON THE AUSTRALIAN SIDE: SPICER SLASHES A SNEAKY BOW WRIGHT TO THE BOUNDARY, WHILE VERTY (RIGHT FOREGROUND) DUCKS TO AVOID IT.



THE SCENE DURING MCCABE'S GRAND INNINGS OF 232 (IN A TOTAL OF 411) WHICH SAVED HIS SIDE FROM DISASTER: THE AUSTRALIAN BATSMAN CUTTING A BALL TO POINT OFF FARNES, THE ENGLISH FAST BOWLER.



HUTTON'S NARROW ESCAPE IN THE SECOND OVER OF THE MATCH: HE PLAYED A BALL ON TO HIS WICKET, BUT, AS THE BALLS DID NOT MOVE, THE UMPIRES (AFTER CONSULTATION) PRONOUNCED "NOT OUT."



THE AUSTRALIAN BATSMAN WHO "SAT DOWN" IN PROTEST AGAINST "BARRACKING": FINGLETON BATTING TO FARNES IN AUSTRALIA'S SECOND INNINGS, WHEN THE INCIDENT OCCURRED—SHOWING PART OF THE CROWD.



AUSTRALIA'S RECORD-BREAKING CAPTAIN: BRADMAN, THE GREAT BATSMAN WHO WAS CHEAPLY DISMISSED FOR 51 IN THE FIRST INNINGS, BUT IN THE SECOND MADE 144, NOT OUT, TRICK ENABLING HIM TO REACH A RECORD OF 15 CENTURIES IN TEST CRICKET.



ONE OF THE BATSMEN WHO CONTRIBUTED A CENTURY TO THE HIGHEST TOTAL EVER MADE AGAINST AUSTRALIA—658 FOR 8 WICKETS, IN ENGLAND'S FIRST INNINGS: HUTTON HITTING A BOUNDARY TO LEG.



ENGLAND'S HIGHEST INDIVIDUAL SCORE EVER MADE IN ENGLAND: PAYNTER MAKING A CHARACTERISTICALLY VIGOROUS STROKE DURING HIS FINEST INNING OF 216, NOT OUT.

The first Test match of this year's series will be memorable, not only as a superb display of cricket at its greatest, but also for the establishment of many records. The match took place at Trent Bridge, Nottingham, on June 10, 11, 13 and 14. England, admirably captained by Hammond, playing as an amateur for the first time in Test cricket, won the toss and went in first. A wonderful exhibition of batting followed, including centuries by Paynter (216, not out), Barnett (126), Hutton (100), and Compton (102). When the score reached 658 for 8 wickets, on June 11, Hammond declared. This total was the highest ever made against Australia, the previous best having been England's 636 at Sydney in 1928-9, and Paynter's magnificent innings was the highest individual score ever made in England against Australia. Further, never before had four individual centuries been scored in one innings of a Test match. The

(Continued opposite.)

opening partnership of Barnett and Hutton, which realised 219 runs, was the best first-wicket stand ever made for England at home, and yet another record was the 295 for the fifth wicket put on by Paynter and Compton. The end of the second day left Australia with 371 runs still needed to save the follow-on, and Bradman out for only 51. The situation for Australia was grave, but McCabe stepped in to save his side from disaster by an innings which, it has been said, "will go down in the annals of the game as one of the finest ever played." His 232 was invaluable at a critical juncture. Australia followed on, and their policy was to play for a draw. This made their second innings slow to watch. There was some "barracking" among spectators: Fingleton, who was batting, sat down, took off his gloves, and waited in protest. At close of play Australia were 427 for 6 wickets. Thus the match was drawn.

INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF TEST MATCHES ANCIENT AND MODERN.



THE FIRST INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF A TEST MATCH: A WOOD ENGRAVING FROM "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1882, THERE ENTITLED "THE CRICKET-MATCH, AUSTRALIA V. ENGLAND, AT KENNINGTON OVAL. FROM AN INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH"—AN INTERESTING RECORD SHOWING SPECTATORS IN THE COSTUMES OF THE PERIOD.



THE LATEST INSTANTANEOUS PHOTOGRAPH OF A TEST MATCH: AN INCIDENT OF THE RECENT EVENT AT TRENT BRIDGE, NOTTINGHAM, DURING AUSTRALIA'S FIRST INNINGS—W. A. BROWN CAUGHT AT THE WICKET BY AMES (SEEN HOLDING THE BALL) OFF FARNES, THE FAST BOWLER, WHO HAD FOUR FIELDERS IN THE SLIPS. (Central Press.)

These illustrations afford an interesting comparison between a Test Match of 1882 and the recent struggle at Nottingham. Our issue of August 26, 1882, contained an article on the Australian team, with some memorable comments on the relative popularity of cricket and lawn-tennis, the first sentences in which might almost have been written to-day, in view of the immense interest taken in Wimbledon. "Just now [we read] when one man in three, and every woman one meets, is lawn-tennis mad, some votaries of that game do not hesitate to predict that their favourite

pastime is ultimately destined to depose cricket. . . . One visit to the Oval on the occasion of the match between the Australians and the Gentlemen of England . . . would soon convince these amiable enthusiasts of the error of their opinion. When 20,000 people are content to stand for hours together, intently watching every ball bowled, and vigorously applauding every good hit or brilliant piece of fielding, we may rest assured that the king of games will still flourish when lawn-tennis, if not altogether forgotten, has been relegated to its proper place on private grounds."

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA'S SUDETEN GERMAN AREA.

DRAWINGS BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA, BRYAN DE GRINEAU.

THE ANCIENT BOHEMIAN TOWN OF EGER IS A DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD PLACE WITH A PERFECT MEDIEVAL MARKET SQUARE THE SERENITY OF WHICH IS IN VIOLENT CONTRAST TO THE HENLEIN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS OF THE SUDETEN GERMAN PARTY SET UP IN ONE OF THE HOTELS NEAR THE RAILWAY STATION —



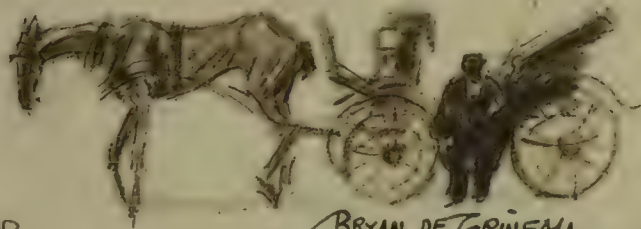
THE SHOPKEEPER NOW WAITS OUTSIDE HIS PREMISES.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EXPRESS TRAINS BRINGS FEW CLIENTS FOR THE EVER HOPING HOTEL PORTERS

IN SEVERAL OF THE TOWNS NEAR THE FRONTIER IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN AREA, LARGE PORTRAITS OF ADOLF HITLER ARE PROMINENTLY DISPLAYED IN SOME OF THE SHOPS — MANY PEOPLE BELONGING TO THE HENLEIN PARTY GIVING THE NAZI SALUTE AS THEY PASS — THE POLICE TAKE NO NOTICE HOWEVER PROVOCATIVE THE ANTI-GOVERNMENT ATTITUDE MAY BE —



A REPERCUSSION OF THE UNSETTLED FEELING NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER MAY BE SEEN IN THE GREAT SPAS SUCH AS MARIENBAD AND CARLSBAD — USUALLY CROWDED WITH VISITORS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD. THE PLACES ARE NOW PRACTICALLY DESERTED FOR THE TIME BEING.



BRYAN DE GRINEAU
CZECHOSLOVAKIA: 38

WHERE POLITICAL TENSION HAS AFFECTED SOCIAL CONDITIONS: TYPICAL SCENES IN THE SUDETEN GERMAN DISTRICTS.

Since the affairs of Czechoslovakia have become an important factor in the European situation, it is interesting to see how daily life is carried on there, and what has been the effect of the political crisis on social conditions. From this point of view our artist's sketches are instructive and revealing. With regard to his note on the drawing in the left-hand lower corner, it seems certain that the lull in activity at the famous spas of Carlsbad and Marienbad, so popular with British visitors for many years, will prove to be only temporary. In connection with the chief political problem, it may be recalled that the

Sudetens German Party recently sent to the Czech Premier a statement of its claims. These claims included, among various other points, full equality of status for Czechs and Germans, full self-government for the German areas, and full liberty to profess German nationality and German political philosophy. The terms of the Czech Government's Nationalities Statute (not then officially published) were eagerly awaited. The third series of municipal elections, held on Sunday, June 12, passed off without disorder. In the Sudeten German territory, there was a large increase in the votes for Herr. Henlein's Party.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WEEK:
PEOPLE IN THE PUBLIC EYE.



THE PREMIER—WHO RECENTLY MADE AN IMPORTANT STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE ON THE BOMBING OF BRITISH SHIPS IN SPANISH WATERS—INDULGES IN HIS FAVOURITE RECREATION: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN HAMPSHIRE.



RECIPIENTS OF HONORARY DEGREES AT CAMBRIDGE: MR. ANTHONY EDEN AND SIR JOHN ANDERSON.

Mr. Anthony Eden, the former Foreign Minister, and Sir John Anderson, Governor of Bengal from 1932 to 1937, were among those on whom Lord Baldwin, as Chancellor of Cambridge University, conferred honorary degrees on June 9.



THE VICTORIOUS U.S. WIGHTMAN CUP TEAM; WITH THEIR CAPTAIN, MRS. WIGHTMAN, RECEIVING THE CUP FROM THE DUCHESS OF KENT: (L. TO R.) MRS. FABYAN, MISS BUNDY, MRS. MOODY, AND MISS MARBLE.

The U.S.A. won the Wightman Cup for the eighth successive year on the Centre Court at Wimbledon on June 11, by five matches to two. At the beginning of the day the Americans led 2-1. In the first match on June 11, Miss Lumb met Mrs. Fabyan, distinguished from all the other Wightman Cup players by her diminutive stature, which lent added beauty to her play. Miss Lumb, however, won her first set, 7-5. Her final defeat left America with only



MR. HAROLD BUTLER.
Appointed Warden of the Nuffield Research College to be built at Oxford. Was Director of the International Labour Office at Geneva from 1932 until his resignation this year, and Deputy-Director, 1920-32. Fellow of All Souls' College, 1905-12.



ADMIRAL SIR C. LITTLE.
Appointed to succeed Admiral Sir Martin Dunbar-Nasmith as Chief of Naval Personnel (Second Sea Lord). Was a pioneer in the submarine service. As C-in-C, China Station, did much for the protection of British lives and property at Shanghai.



LORD MARCHWOOD.
Appointed Treasurer of the Conservative and Unionist Party. M.P., Kingston-on-Thames, 1922-37. A Conservative Whip, 1926-28. Has held a succession of offices in H.M. Household. Director, Eastern Smelting Company, Penang.



MR. G. E. P. THORNEYCROFT.
Elected M.P. (Conservative) in the by-election at Stafford. Had a majority of 4408 over his Socialist opponent—an increase of 747 votes over that at 1935. In 49 by-elections since 1935, Socialists have regained nine seats and held six.



PROFESSOR W. A. BONE.
Chief Professor and head of the Department of Chemical Technology, Imperial College of Science and Technology, 1912-1936. Died June 11, aged sixty-eight. He was an expert on all questions of fuel economy, and the uses of coal.



CORPORAL R. BOXHALL.
R.A.F. bantam-weight champion for the past three years. Was killed when a South African Air Force aeroplane crashed in Southern Rhodesia on June 6. Was a member of the R.A.F. boxing team which toured Britain in 1936.



THE ENTHRONEMENT OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF ARMAGH AND PRIMATE OF ALL IRELAND: THE MOST REV. J. G. F. DAY (CENTRE) ENTERING THE CATHEDRAL.

The new Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, the Most Rev. J. G. Fitzmaurice Day, D.D., was enthroned in Armagh Cathedral on June 9. The Governor of Northern Ireland was represented by Lieut.-Commander C. A. R. Shillington, and representatives of the Northern and Southern Governments were present. Dr. Day has been Bishop of Ossory since 1920.



R.A.F. BOXERS KILLED IN A SOUTH AFRICAN AIR FORCE DISASTER: ACTING PILOT-OFFICER R. MOSEBY, MR. P. B. PETERS, AND AIRCRAFTMAN R. PRING.

The six occupants of a South African Air Force machine which crashed in Southern Rhodesia on June 6 were found dead by the rescue-party which reached the scene of the disaster on June 9. Three of the victims were members of a visiting team of R.A.F. boxers and a fourth was Mr. P. B. Peters, their manager and trainer, who was Inter-Services Champion, 1931-33.



ENGLAND'S WIGHTMAN CUP TEAM, DEFEATED BY THE U.S.A. AT WIMBLEDON: (L. TO R.) MISS FREDA JAMES, MISS INGRAM, MRS. KING (CAPTAIN), MISS KAY STAMMERS, MISS LUMB, MISS SCRIVEN, AND MISS DEARMAN.

one match to win to retain the Cup, and the next American representative was the formidable Mrs. Moody. Miss Stammers, however, battled courageously against her, and won the second set 6-3. She might have won the match if rain had not given Mrs. Moody an interval of rest. After the next match (in which Miss Marble defeated Miss Scriven), the Duchess of Kent, escorted by Sir Samuel Hoare, came down from the committee box to present the Cup to Mrs. Wightman.

BY APPOINTMENT
TO THE LATE KING
GEORGE VBY APPOINTMENT TO
THE PRINCE OF WALES
1932 to 1936

Much has happened since Queen Boadicea's war-chariots were Britain's fastest vehicles. That we can create multi-engined cars such as Capt. G.E.T. Eyston used to break the world's speed record is, in large measure, due to John Boyd Dunlop's invention of the pneumatic tyre in 1888. Significant, too, that Eyston's distinction was achieved on Dunlop Tyres.





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THE CHARM OF MUSIC.

By FRANCIS TOYE.

SOME THOUGHTS ON CONTEMPORARY MUSIC.

SINCE, almost exactly contemporaneously with this article, the annual Festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music opens its proceedings in London, this seems an appropriate occasion to consider some of the problems of

In point of fact such propaganda has never been necessary (with the possible exception already stated) till the present time. It is one of the common fallacies, largely based on the accident that the works of J. S. Bach were unknown to, rather than unappreciated by, his contemporaries, that great composers were neglected in their lifetime. They were not; owing to the absence of any property in musical copyright many of them earned very little money, but that is another matter. Take, for instance, the case of Mozart. He died almost a pauper, but his European reputation as a composer was unquestioned; under modern conditions he would have been a comparatively rich, if not, perhaps, a particularly happy, man. Again, take Wagner. If he had not so unwisely mixed himself up in political matters and had been, shall we say, a little less exacting in his demands on his friends, he would probably have received recognition considerably earlier than he did, though not, perhaps, in so spectacular a manner. Think of the many great composers who were enthusiastically acclaimed by contemporary opinion: Palestrina, Monteverdi, Handel, Scarlatti, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Rossini, Mendelssohn, Verdi, right down to Debussy and Strauss in our own day.

whatever special pleadings may be put forward, it will never produce the same effect as superior music of the past. Granted that it is our duty—as I think it is—to make every possible allowance for the music of our own time, to make every possible effort to understand and appreciate it, this fact is ineluctable. On some other occasion I

propose to consider the very real handicap from which contemporary music suffers; there is the unfamiliar idiom with which the listener must become familiar, there is the disadvantage that modern music has not, so to say, passed through the sieve of time, whereas the old music has. We are often apt to forget that only about ten per cent. of the music written, say, fifty years ago is known to us even by name, while we receive the full spate of everything turned out by contemporary composers.

To be frank, however, I am not happy in my mind about the quality of contemporary music. I find some difficulty in believing in it. For the following reason. I suppose that most people will admit that the outstanding composer during the last twenty years has been Stravinsky. Was there any reluctance on the part of the public to appreciate Stravinsky when he was writing "Petrouchka" and "Le Sacre du Printemps"? There was not. It is only since he has indulged in his so-called neo-classical experiments that the public has obstinately refused to be interested. And I think the public is right. Again, has William Walton any reason to complain of the public reception of his "Belshazzar's Feast"? Has not Kodaly's "Te Deum" been widely acclaimed? True, the works of Schönberg, Hindemith, Bela Bartók and others have not received the recognition considered to be due to them by their more fanatical admirers. It is possible, however, that their admirers are wrong; these men may only be important as experimenters.

It is possible, indeed even probable, that we live in a time which is inimical to artistic production of any kind; in particular we may be passing through a period of musical aridity such as Italy experienced at the end of the eighteenth century. Why should a generation primarily interested in plumbing, electrical devices and the internal combustion engine produce artists of the first rank?

Previous generations, then, have never shown anything like the present indifference to the music of their contemporaries, an attitude which may legitimately be classed as a distinctively modern malady due in part to the democratic tendencies of the time. It is not necessary to go back to the days of patronage to discern the difference; even in the nineteenth century the aristocrats, whether of birth or money, found a pleasure in æsthetic experiment which is certainly not shared by their modern equivalents, the municipality and the State, much less by the mob at large. Whether from good taste or from mere vanity they liked to encourage contemporary artists; they did not consider it a sign of good taste to prefer the music of a hundred years ago to the music of their own day. In the matter of one particular musical field, at any rate, that of the Opera, even the mob was more progressive and alert, for it may truly be affirmed that opera has never been in a really flourishing condition except when it was being written by composers for their contemporaries. The last of such composers who commanded a really enthusiastic following was Puccini. The point is worth noting.

In theory there is no question at all but that contemporary music must always mean more to a generation than music of a past age. In the matter of expressiveness the music of our fathers, our grandfathers, and our great-grandfathers, can never speak to us with quite the same intensity as our own. The edge of its appeal must of necessity be a little blunted; we can never experience in it that sense of adventure which is one of the greatest privileges as well as one of the greatest delights of musical experiment. Perhaps I might describe the inevitable difference of our attitude as the difference between the devotion of a dear friend and the passion of an ardent lover. Both may be equally beautiful, both may be equally valuable, but no one is going to deny that it is in the latter where the thrills of life are to be found.

This is true and has always been true—with one extremely important proviso: the music of the past and the present must be of the same quality. If the music of the present is in reality inferior, whatever excuses may be made,



PAUL HINDEMITH.

A leading modern composer, fragments of whose "Mathis der Maler" will be played at the concert organised by the International Society for Contemporary Music at the Queen's Hall on June 24.



BÉLA BARTÓK.

Another celebrated modern composer, whose Sonata for two pianofortes and percussion will figure in the Chamber-Orchestral Concert organised by the I.S.C.M. at Broadcasting House, on June 20.

modern music. In a sense, the mere existence of the I.S.C.M. is a demonstration of the reality of the problem which it has confronted with courage and with vision. It is now sixteen years old; it has progressed from comparatively humble beginnings at Salzburg to a comprehensive embrace of contemporary music of every kind and scope. It has lost what, in the opinion of most people, would be considered its two most important sections, the German and the Italian, though the latter—at any rate, at its own annual Festival in Venice—may be said still to keep up diplomatic and friendly relations. It has held sessions in several of the most important European capitals as well as at Barcelona. From the cultural point of view it inclines a little too much to the Left for my personal taste, but I should be the first to salute the tolerance and the urbanity of its President, who, more than any other man, I suppose, must be credited with the responsibility for its undoubted success.

So much by way of recommendation to the progressive music-lover of the activities of the Society itself. What about the music it exists to serve? As I suggested above, the mere existence of the Society demonstrates the exceptional nature of the problem. I cannot imagine the necessity for such a Society at any time, let us say, before the end of the nineteenth century, except, perhaps, in the early days of La Musica Nuova at Florence, before the time of Monteverdi. I want to make this point clear. I do not mean to deny that certain exceptionally adventurous composers, such as Debussy, Wagner or Beethoven, were more or less incomprehensible to their contemporaries; enthusiasts for their music banded themselves together to make it better known and more popular. This, however, was in reality quite a different matter; it concerned an individual, not a whole school: it was a case of what Arnold



LEADING PERSONALITIES AT GLYNDEBOURNE: (L. TO R.) RUDOLF BING, THE GENERAL MANAGER; FRITZ BUSCH, THE CONDUCTOR; AND CARL EBERT, THE PRODUCER.



A FAMOUS COLORATURA SINGER WHO HAS ACHIEVED ONE OF THE GREAT SUCCESSES OF THE COVENT GARDEN SEASON: MME. LINA PAGLIUGHI, MUCH APPLAUDED FOR HER RENDERING OF GILDA IN "RIGOLETTO," WHO ALSO GAVE A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL RECITAL AT THE QUEEN'S HALL.



A FAMOUS TENOR WHO HAS ACHIEVED ONE OF THE GREAT SUCCESSES OF THE COVENT GARDEN SEASON: BENIAMINO GIGLI, WHO AROUSED THE GREATEST ENTHUSIASM IN THE LEADING RÔLE OF "RIGOLETTO"; WAS HEARD BY QUEEN MARY IN "TOSCA"; AND SANG RUDOLFO IN "LA BOHÈME."

Bennett used to call "The Passionate Few" imposing their enthusiasm on the great majority rather than deliberate propaganda for an attitude to new music in general.

None the less I would beg all my readers to be kind and in every case and in every way to give the music of their contemporaries the benefit of the doubt.



THE annual exhibition at the gallery of F. Partridge and Sons, Ltd., on this occasion covers the great period of English cabinet-making with remarkable thoroughness, and contains besides a number of

A PAGE FOR COLLECTORS.

THE GREAT PERIOD OF ENGLISH FURNITURE: A LONDON EXHIBITION.

By FRANK DAVIS.

surprisingly, this set was recently found in France, and it would be interesting to discover whether it had been exported as soon as made. Whatever its history, it belongs to that very distinguished class of furniture which made the reputation of Chippendale and his contemporaries, remarkable alike for perfection of detail and grace of outline. French influence is apparent in the design of the pierced backs, which is merely another way of saying that English designers were not insular, but absorbed whatever seemed good to them from across the Channel and adapted it to their own sense of what was comely. There are some pretty tricks in this particular design: the lines flow easily into one another, fluid as water, leading the eye upwards and giving an impression of lightness which is belied by the strength of the settee's construction. The rake of the back legs adds enormously to the appearance of chairs and settees of this pattern—so much so that one sometimes forgets that the legs are not raked at this angle for show, but for strength—it's a pleasant convention, but one founded upon the severest practical reasons. Not unique, but decidedly rare, are the carved supports (imitating leaves?) beneath the graceful scroll feet.

While these two pieces can be said to represent the height of the prevailing style of the middle years of the century, Figs. 3 and 4 belong to its beginnings and end and show fairly clearly how history nearly, but not quite, repeated itself—or, rather, how the grandsons interpreted the ideals of their grandfathers in their own idiom.

The designer of Fig. 3 breaks away from the more severe traditions of ten years previously by cutting his pediment in the centre and placing there a gilt gesso ornament. He also introduces variety into the shape of his mirror. It is a modest experiment towards a new style, which was destined to end in mahogany bookcases of extraordinary grace (there is one

such—a very large one—in the show), but otherwise he belongs to the strictest sect of enthusiasts for rectangular construction, gaining his effects from beauty of proportion and the lovely quality of his burr walnut veneers, the graining and colour of which are a joy to behold. The Hepplewhite piece of Fig. 4 aims at a similar simplicity and achieves it in mahogany veneers of contrasting tones. The details (not very obvious in the reproduction) are delightful—e.g., the herring-bone inlay surrounding the oval panels, the finely figured darkish wood of the panels themselves, the delicate inlay of the doors, the flutes and paterae carved on the dome-shaped top. Both pieces are fitted inside with drawers and pigeon-holes. The earlier one has the usual hinged writing-flap, the later a roll-top with a pull-out writing-slide. The internal anatomy of these latish pieces is invariably delightful—writing-desks, dressing-tables, and so on, both in mahogany and satinwood, are fitted with an array of drawers, disappearing mirrors, etc., which could



1. A PIECE OF OUTSTANDING BEAUTY IN PARTRIDGE'S ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FURNITURE: A MAHOGANY KETTLE-STAND CARVED IN THE VERY ORNATE TASTE OF ABOUT 1745.

(Reproductions by Courtesy of Messrs. F. Partridge and Sons.)



2. MAGNIFICENT CHIPPENDALE IN MESSRS. PARTRIDGE'S EXHIBITION: A SETTEE FROM A MAHOGANY SUITE; DATING FROM ABOUT 1755.

pieces of out-of-the-ordinary distinction, as can be seen from the illustrations on this page. The taste for a particular style can vary from decade to decade and from individual to individual, but essential standards remain constant: first-class workmanship must be recognised, even when one may not be specially interested in the artistic convention which originally inspired it. The subjects of Queen Anne would no doubt have felt that the elaborate carving of the little kettle-stand of Fig. 1 was too rich for their rooms; they had reacted against the not dissimilar conventions of the last quarter of the seventeenth century, and were enamoured of plain surfaces. Perhaps many neo-Georgians of to-day will have the same instinctive prejudice. Nevertheless, this is a gem among kettle-stands, and not merely because of the superlative quality of the carving; the point is that in addition it has the virtue of excellent balance and proportion—the carving is not an afterthought, but bound up, as it were, in the design; once you have accepted the standards of the 1740's, which demanded embellishment but kept firm hold of ideals of good form, it is hard to imagine a more successful interpretation of them. A small point, but one worth noting, is the cunning practicality of this piece; the top is made to carry a three-cornered stand, and the carving on the rim is modified accordingly. You can just see one of these three spaces in the photograph; in the exhibition a silver kettle on its silver stand is shown on the table.

A suite of two settees and eight chairs, of which Fig. 2 is a single item, represents a somewhat lighter fashion, presumably from the 1750's. Rather



3. RESTRAINT IN POLITE ENGLISH TASTE AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: A GEORGE I. BUREAU BOOKCASE VENEERED IN BEAUTIFUL BURR WALNUT; WITH A BROKEN ARCH PEDIMENT.



4. THE RESTRAINED STYLE FAVOURED AT THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY: A HEPPLEWHITE BUREAU CABINET OF ABOUT 1785; DISTINGUISHED BY GREAT BEAUTY IN THE DETAILS OF THE CARVED ORNAMENT AND INLAY.

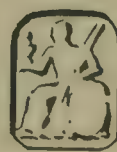
hardly work more smoothly if they were constructed by precision instruments and ran on ball-bearings. The style of Fig. 4 is modified Robert Adam—his favourite curves and ornaments adapted to a design less elaborate than some of those specially devised by him for the more important and richer of the clients whose houses he built and furnished. One such important piece (No. 29 in the catalogue) finds its place in the exhibition in the shape of a long sideboard (8 ft. 1 in.), slightly bow-fronted, of mahogany with the top banded with satinwood, and surmounted by an ormolu rail with a pair of three-light candelabra at each end. Four pairs of double front legs taper down to claw-and-ball feet on a mahogany block and are crowned by eight rams' heads: above them, on the frieze, are four carved festoons. The whole thing is a fine example of Adam design and a remarkable piece of craftsmanship.

Among the smaller items is a mahogany coin cabinet which has already been seen this year on loan at Sir Philip Sassoon's exhibition in aid of the Royal Northern Hospital. With a height of only 50 in. (including the stand), a depth of 11, and breadth of 14, it is built up of three tiers, each enclosed by a pair of panelled doors. Discreet carving adds interest in various places, and the whole (it came from Hornby Castle originally) has long been recognised as a minor gem of mid-eighteenth-century workmanship. Chairs, writing-tables, a Quare clock, and some important tapestry and needlework combine with the pieces already mentioned to make up a singularly well-balanced and distinguished exhibition.



RARE OLD SILVER

Simply by examining the Hall-Marks a collector would see at once that this solid silver tankard was made by John Downes in London in the year 1701-2. The tankard is now in the Victoria and Albert Museum.



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Of Interest to Women.

Definite Waistlines.

Among the many novelties fashion has created this year, it is the neat silhouette which has been accepted. There are fairly wide shoulders, a defined waistline, trim, small collars, and decided flares when the hips are passed. Redingotes or, as some prefer to call them, coat frocks have come into their own. Here the outline is almost Princess, although there is a certain amount of fullness in the skirt portion. They are of fine serge and flannel as well as piqué.



The Tailored Blouse-Shirt.

The clouds have rolled away from the land of blouses, and an enthusiastic welcome has been accorded the new shirt designs. Some are of white washing Macclesfield silk, elaborately ornamented with tucks and arranged with a slight fall-over at the waist. Others are made of printed silk, the stripes being planned to flatter the figure. Little short models are of organza trimmed with lace, abbreviated puff sleeves being important features. Again, there are others of beautiful lamé, reinforced with deep basques. They look so smart with pleated skirts.



Rivals—Botany and Cashmere.

It is from Scotland that the Hawico pullovers on this page come; they are sold practically everywhere. The Hawick Hosiery Company, 168, Regent Street, will send the address of their nearest agent if desired. The pullover in the centre of the page is primarily destined for riding; it is pure Botany wool, and introduces a new ribbed stitch. The same wool, but a different stitch, is present in the model on the left. A twin set is seen on the right, in lightweight cashmere; the jumper is striped and the cardigan plain.



The "Classic" and Modern Tailored Suit.

It was only those who were present at Burberrys (Haymarket) parade of fashion who could possibly realise the great developments which have taken place in tailored suits. They showed many of the true "classic" character brought up to date, as well as the modern affairs in which the keen sportswoman as well as the débutante revel. Plain coats in conjunction with striped skirts were represented, as well as those in which the positions were reversed. Furs were extensively used for decorative purposes.



The Cape, Short and Long Coat.

Generally speaking, tailored suits may be divided into three sections. Representatives of each division are seen on this page, designed and carried out by Burberrys. The ensemble on the extreme left consists of a coat, skirt and cape; it is well worth noting the clever manner in which the plaid is arranged. If preferred, the entire scheme could be made in a plain material, of which there is an infinite variety from which to make a choice. In the centre is a suit in which the coat is checked and the skirt plain. Of course, this idea can be interpreted to suit almost any type of figure.

The New Swagger.

The suit at the top of the page on the right is a member of the Burberry collection. It is of white cloth relieved with black patent, and it is safe to predict that it will be seen at many of the fashionable race meetings in England and on the Continent in the near future. Many of the plain tailored suits were accompanied by seven-eighths length coats. Some were of the new swagger character, while others were "nipped" in at the waist, and, when the hips were passed, cleverly flared.

Shining Suns and Sands



Shining suns and sands are all very right in their way, but to really enjoy them to their utmost, your skin must be protected against their unpleasant after effects. Miss Arden's *Suntan Oil* permits you to tan gracefully and easily, giving your skin a lovely golden hue; 4/6 to 12/6. Her *Sunpruf Cream* (particularly liked by men as it is invisible) enables you to regulate your tan to the shade you wish, or if applied thickly prevents tanning altogether; 3/6, 5/6 a tube. *Ardena Protecta Cream* guards against freckles, sunburn or windburn; 5/6 to 12/6. *Eight Hour Cream*, soothes and heals your skin if you have allowed it to blister or redden; 7/6. 12/6.

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BOOKS OF THE DAY.

(Continued from page 1092.)

older. Sometimes, however, he would forsake his little jokes and we would sit like two dummies before the fire, reading. Between two men who had gone through as much together as we had, and understood each other so well, there was no need for words, and there was none of those awkward moments which one feels obliged to fill with meaningless conversation. In two chairs, one each side of the fire, Stanley reading his Bible, the only book he really enjoyed, for he was an extremely religious man, and I a story picked at random from the shelves, we would sit, while the shadows lengthened outside." The scene recalls that "grand evening" enjoyed in silence together by Tennyson and Carlyle.

Allusions to Stanley and his road-making work in the Congo, where his use of dynamite gained him the native name of "Bula Matadi" ("the Rock-breaker"), and to Emin Pasha, who gave Lake Albert its first steamer, known to the natives as "the iron canoe with the tree that spouts fire," occur in one of the nineteen fascinating chapters, covering a wide variety of subjects, in "STRANGE AFRICA." By Lawrence G. Green, author of "Secret Africa" and "Great African Mysteries." With 57 Illustrations (Stanley Paul; 18s.). Here the author proves that his knowledge of that continent is "extensive and peculiar." It ranges from such things as diamonds and Arab dhows to marine creatures that make the Loch Ness Monster seem a mere conger-eel.



THE MASTERPIECE OF THE WEEK (BEGINNING JUNE 16) AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM: "WOMAN AT A FOUNTAIN," BY WILLIAM ETTY (1787-1849).

"William Etty, whose work has again begun to be appreciated after long neglect, was one of the most popular English painters under George IV. Wealthy merchants and manufacturers, whose tastes are reflected in the Sheepshanks Collection in this Museum—found in Etty an embodiment of some of the qualities of Venetian painting: its colour and its sensuous appeal. Venetian painting and the nude model were the two poles of Etty's art. His nude studies are admirable. While Constable and Turner were painting the light in nature, it was his glory to paint the light on the human body as had not been done before in England. To the rapid out-of-door sketches often considered the landscape-painter's greatest achievements, correspond Etty's innumerable studies during a life-long attendance at the Academy Schools. The above painting is a characteristic specimen of this kind of work. It was bequeathed to the Museum in 1869 by the Rev. Alexander Dyce."

One of the most interesting chapters is that called "Islands Offshore," among which are included some that are as far "offshore" as Ascension, St. Helena, and Tristan da Cunha. His account of this last provides an interesting comparison with Mr. Lyall's description of the racial blend in the Cape Verde Islands. Regarding Tristan's people, Mr. Green says: "These islanders form an absorbing study for the scientist. Their faces range from pure Nordic fairness to a negroid brown. Most of them have jet-black hair. All talk a dialect of English which you will not hear on land or sea elsewhere—a heavy, drawling dialect containing many sea phrases inherited from their

roving ancestors. I believe it is a survival of the English seaman's language at the time of Trafalgar. They are descendants of British soldiers and naval seamen, women of St. Helena (a mixture of many races, including negro and Chinese), American, Dutch, Italian and Danish shipwrecked sailors." Incidental references to Henry the Navigator and other bygone pioneers in West Africa—English, Dutch and Spanish, as well as Portuguese—occur in a pictorial record, lavishly and beautifully illustrated, entitled "THE GOLD COAST YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY." By Paul Redmayne, Associate of the Royal Photographic Society (Chatto and Windus, 10s. 6d.).

In conclusion, just a word (I regret there is no room for more) about three notable books concerning aviation. The recent disaster to R.A.F. boxers flying over Rhodesian jungles lends a poignantly cognate interest to "AIRMAN LOST IN AFRICA." By Carel Birkby. With Foreword by Flight-Lieut. Tommy



THE POET-TRANSLATOR OF OMAR KHAYYAM COMMEMORATED AT HIS BIRTHPLACE: A PLAQUE FIXED ON BREDFIELD HOUSE, WOODBRIDGE SUFFOLK, WHERE FITZGERALD WAS BORN.

This memorial to Edward Fitzgerald was subscribed for by British, American and Iranian admirers headed by the Poet Laureate (Mr. John Masefield), the Iranian Minister, Harvard University, the Royal Society of Literature, and the Omar Khayyam Club, London. The plaque was designed by Mr. Frank Brangwyn, R.A., and sculptured in Clapham stone by Mr. J. Cribb, of Ditchling, Sussex. The subscription fund was organised by Mr. Charles Ganz, who has been elected an Hon. Member of the Omar Khayyam Club. The plaque was placed on Bredfield House by permission of the present owner, Capt. J. H. Lachlan White, and can be seen by appointment. In a poem on his birthplace Fitzgerald described it as "an English mansion founded in the elder James's reign."

Rose, and 29 Illustrations (Muller; 15s.)—a vivid story of a gallant, though unavailing, air search for the missing man under difficult and dangerous conditions. One region of Northern Africa was traversed, before her flight across the South Atlantic from Dakar to Brazil, by the famous New Zealand airwoman who modestly describes her amazing career in "MY LIFE." By Jean Batten. With Foreword by Lord Londonderry, and 31 Illustrations (Harper; 8s. 6d.). Finally comes a small book about a great achievement—"OVER THE NORTH POLE." The Narrative of the Russian Non-Stop Flight from Moscow to the U.S.A. By George Baidukov. Translated by Jessica Smith. With Preface by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, 18 Illustrations, and end-paper Map. (Harper; 5s.) It is certainly true of the air that "peace hath her victories no less renowned than war." Unfortunately, however, there are some people who will not be satisfied with them! C. E. B.

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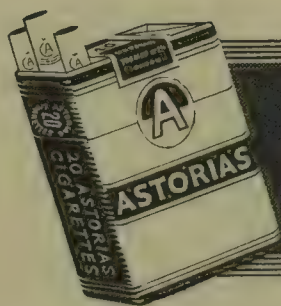
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THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

WAGNER AT COVENT GARDEN.

DURING the past week the second cycle of the "Ring" came to its conclusion, under Dr. Wilhelm Furtwängler, with a very fine performance of "Götterdämmerung," in which we had the pleasure of seeing Frida Leider again as Brünnhilde. In majesty of bearing and tragic sense of beauty, her rendering of this great rôle is unequalled. It will always live in the memory of those who have heard Leider and set a standard by which inevitably they will judge other singers in this part. Melchior's Siegfried and Herbert Janssen's Gunther are too well known to need comment, but there was a new and excellent Hagen in the person of Wilhelm Schirp, who sang and acted with telling power and distinction. Anny von Stosch was the Gutrune—always an ungrateful part—and there was an excellent Alberich in Adolf Vogel. Apart from Frida Leider's Brünnhilde, the most notable performance was, perhaps, Kerstin Thorborg's Waltraute. This scene with Waltraute never fails of its effect and is one of the most impressive in the whole "Ring." In spite of the great scenic improvements in the production of the "Ring" at Covent Garden in recent years, the closing scene of "Götterdämmerung" still leaves something to desire, but, under Furtwängler, full justice was done to the musical climax.

The first performance of "Die Meistersinger" took place on the Thursday night, under Sir Thomas Beecham, beginning at 6.30. There was a new Hans Sachs in Karl Kamann, whose voice is rather light but even and well-placed: he sang with taste and excellent articulation. It is rather an odd fact that one rarely hears a bad Hans Sachs; the part seems to have an affinity with good artists. Wilhelm Hiller was a somewhat sentimental Veit Pogner and Herbert Janssen added greatly to the gaiety of the first act by an excellent and very amusing make-up as Fritz Kothner, giving much more life to this minor part than the majority of the singers cast for it. Karl Laufkotter was a capable David, and I liked the new Eva, Trude Eipperle, who looked charming and has a sympathetic vocal style. The Magdalene of Marie Luise Schilp was much younger-looking than is customary at Covent Garden, and she also sang

well. Hermann Wiedemann's Beckmesser was much less active and grotesque than some of the Beckmessers we have heard at Covent Garden, but he was not very effective in the first and second acts; the interrupted serenade, in particular, was rather a tame affair. Torsten Ralf's Walther von Stolzing is not new to London, and his is one of the best performances of the romantic knight I have heard, for he looks the part well enough and vocally he is a singing and not a barking tenor. Sir Thomas Beecham kept the whole performance alive and sparkling, and there was some beautiful piano playing from the horns.

W. J. TURNER.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE SUN NEVER SETS," AT DRURY LANE.

IT is unfortunate that it never occurred to the late Edgar Wallace to fashion himself a Drury Lane drama from his "Sanders of the River" stories. There is material there for fine, stirring, spectacular stuff. Certainly there is spectacle in this adaptation by Miss Pat Wallace and Mr. Guy Bolton, but, unfortunately, nothing at all stirring. It is all very flat-footed drama. The dialogue is so undistinguished that even Mr. Leslie Banks could do little with it. He was at his best when he had the least to say. By his personality he brought Sanders to life. One did not laugh even when, armed with nothing save a riding switch, he stalked among hundreds of savages. For a hero to carry lethal weapons is not, of course, in the Drury Lane tradition. Happily he had Bosambo to release him when tied to the execution stake; also to place a bomb in the temple; timed, naturally, to go off when it would do most damage to the natives, and none at all to the white men. As all melodramas must have a love-interest, there was Miss Edna Best, as an airwoman, forced down into the jungle. On the stage everybody's frocks fit the heroine, so that Miss Best was able to add glamour to the Residency garden-party. In the end, one was left in doubt as to whether the heroine would marry Captain Hamilton or capture Mr. Sanders when he went to Tunbridge Wells on his next leave. After Mr. Banks, the success of the evening was made by Mr. Todd Duncan as Bosambo, and Miss Adelaide Hall as his washerwoman

wife. (Making rather too much play with the *lingerie* Mr. Dean!) They both sang extremely well and acted with that gusto that seems to be the prerogative of coloured artists. Mr. Basil Dean has handled his crowds well. The war-dances were stirring, though somewhat repetitive. Canoes, crammed with passengers, paddled up and down the river. Steam-launches, loaded to the Plimsoll line, sailed the stage. Aeroplanes flew, or crashed, whenever the plot demanded. It was all very effective, and Mr. Conrad Trichtler, who was responsible for the mechanical effects, deserves the highest praise. A pity one is not able to bestow as much praise upon the authors of the "book."

"LOT'S WIFE," AT THE WHITEHALL.

Mr. Bernard Shaw started it all with "Androcles and the Lion." The latest in this field is "Lot's Wife," at times startlingly true to Genesis, but all the time amusing. The period, of course, is the present. Sodom, reversed, has become Modos. Mr. Cecil Parker gives an amusing performance as Lot. Having cried "Wolf" so often, he knows he will not be believed when he announces that a volcanic eruption will soon overwhelm the city. So he remains silent. Packing up a picnic hamper with all the forty-seven varieties of a well-known tinned-food firm, he and his two daughters take refuge on a mountain-top. Mrs. Lot runs back to answer the telephone. Instead of being turned into a pillar of salt, she finds happiness eventually with a lover. Miss Nora Swinburne gives an attractive performance as Mrs. Lot. Altogether a well acted, neatly produced, and very entertaining comedy.

"NO SKY SO BLUE," AT THE SAVOY.

It seems a little late in the day to satirise the League of Nations. The author, however, appears to have thought not. He has treated his subject with the heavy-handed thoroughness of a Parliamentary Blue Book. Fortunately, Mr. Edward Horan has written six good songs, which do much to atone. Miss Lea Seidl sings very agreeably as a much-married heroine. The hit of the evening is made by Miss Gertrude Niesen. She has a fine sense of comedy and an effective singing voice.

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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

By H. THORNTON RUTTER.

AN extremely ingenious motoring map has recently been published by Price's, the makers of Motorine Motor Oil. The map is known as the Motorine Foldex and is divided into Northern and Southern sections of Great Britain, the scale being 8 miles to



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the inch, so that it is very easy to read the roads. The two sections are priced at three shillings each or, contained together in a leather cloth wallet, at 6s. 6d. and are not gratis as stated in our issue of June 4. Tourists will find these maps very convenient—as one can turn in a single movement to any section of the country, leaving the remainder of the map neatly folded. Indexed like a book, the method of folding and binding is unique in these Motorine maps, which are obtainable at most booksellers or at Price's Lubricants, Ltd., Battersea, London, S.W.11, postage 3d. extra.

Improved styles of coachwork on well-known chassis are the novelties offered motorists this midsummer, wedged in with the usual sales of shop-soiled cars

at reduced prices so as to clear the showrooms, ready for the 1939 models. Not that these are going to be any different from the present 1938 cars, so that people are really buying next year's models when purchasing now the new carriage styles. A notable instance is the new Sports Saloon Humber available on the 16-h.p. or the "Snipe" chassis. It is entirely new in line, creating a complete departure from stereotyped saloon bodies, and is more dignified and roomy, its low centre of gravity build gives certain safety, yet it has maximum visibility and structural rigidity. There is generously wide seating, with most comfortable springing and seat-covering material. Its cushions are designed to give comfort under the knees, room for elbows and forearms, and soft support for the small of the back and shoulders. Humber realises that motorists require real ease when they sit in the car, not a fictitious comfort, so they give it thoroughly in this new Sports Saloon.

One expects luxury fittings in this car and these are, indeed, provided in full. Spacious door-pockets, adjustable ventilation panels in the winding, lever-controlled windows, a windscreen which can be fully raised by a winding centre lever, independent dual windscreen wipers operated by concealed electric motors, the usual sun roof and anti-glare vizors, side arm-rests to front seats, as well as side and centre arm-rests to rear seat, are just some of the no-trouble comfort devices.

The third of the series of A.A. Road Books—the Road Book of Scotland—has just been published by the Automobile Association.

A companion volume to the two already covering England and Wales, and Ireland, the new book has been issued to coincide with the recent opening of the Empire Exhibition at Glasgow. The Road Book, with more than 400 pages, contains all the information which a motorist is likely to require when visiting Scotland for business, holiday touring or sport. Detailed road maps in full colour on a scale of 12 miles to one inch, and a key map linked with special itineraries covering 11,150 miles of road, make the selection of a route from one part of the country to another a matter of seconds. Particularly interesting is the Gazetteer Section dealing with the historic, scenic and other attractions of more than 800 cities, towns, villages and lochs. Drives from selected centres, which take a motorist through some of the finest scenery north of the Border, are given, as well as a descriptive article combined with sketch maps. The price of the A.A. Road Book of Scotland to members of the Association is 8s. 6d.



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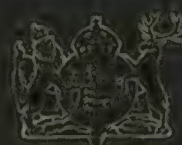
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SUMMER HOLIDAYS ABROAD.

By EDWARD E. LONG, C.B.E., F.R.G.S.

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Summer is the time for seeing Northern lands, which is why the Baltic cruise is such a favourite, and of the countries whose shores border Baltic water, Sweden is one of the most charming at this season of the year. It is a land of waterways, lakes and rivers, so pleasant in summertime, and especially when bordered with birch, aspen and rowan trees, with neighbouring hills of spruce and pine. Moreover, Sweden has a thousand miles of coast-line, and along the southern portions of this are many charming seaside resorts, with good bathing; and a very great asset for summer holidays in Sweden is the length of daylight. In fact, in the North there are, as in Norway's Far North, six weeks in the year when the land is lit by the Midnight Sun. One of the most delightful trips imaginable



ON THE GREAT SOGNE FIORD, IN NORWAY: THE ORIENT CRUISING LINER "ORION" AT BALHOLM.

Photograph by Herbert H. Fishwick.

is to travel by the Göta Canal from Gothenburg across Sweden to Stockholm, a journey of 347 miles, only one-third of which consists of ordinary canal, the remainder being a chain of rivers and lakes. The steamer is an excellent one, and the scenery you pass through is some of Sweden's finest. Cruising liners for Stockholm often call at Visby, in the Isle of Gotland, one of the wealthiest ports in the world, and where you may still see the old city walls, with thirty-seven massive towers of varying heights, and the imposing ruins of eleven of its former seventeen churches. The visit to Stockholm, one of the most handsomely-built cities in the world, with a modern Town Hall of magnificent proportions and an old quarter of great historic interest, gives one entrancing views of the beautiful archipelago of Stockholm, with its lovely resort of Saltsjöbaden.

Baltic cruises generally entail a call at Helsingfors, or, as it is known now, Helsinki, on the Gulf of Finland, the Finnish capital, a city with many buildings in very striking modern style, denoting the progressive ideas of Finnish architects. The great Nikolai Church, in the handsome Senate Square, recalls the dark days of the Russian domination of Finland, as does the fortress of Sveaborg, which commands the port. On some cruises the voyage continues eastwards to Leningrad, at the mouth of the Neva, where, apart from such interesting sights as the magnificent Cathedral of St. Isaac, which can accommodate no fewer than 12,000 people, the grim fortress of Peter Paul, the famous thoroughfare known as the Nevsky Prospect, the enormous Winter Palace, with 2000 windows and over 1000 Halls of State, the city residence of generations of the Tsars, Peterhof, the palace of Peter the Great, the Palace of Catherine the Great, and the Hermitage, where the art collections rival those of the Louvre, one has also the chance of seeing Tsarskoye Selo, once the summer palace of the Imperial Russian family, where the Tsar Nicholas II. and his family were imprisoned before their transfer to Tobolsk, and now a Children's Colony. After Leningrad, a stay is made at Tallinn, once known as Reval, the chief port and capital of Estonia, whose people, like the Finns, represent a branch of the Finno-Ugric race. Tallinn is one of the most picturesque spots I know of on the Baltic, with its old town walls topped with towers of grey stone, with sloping red-tiled roofs, harking back to the days when the Livonian knights fought the Danes, then in possession of the town (a port of the Hanseatic League), who afterwards sold it to the German Teutonic Knights.

winding streets, with picturesque old houses of the days when it was a Hansa port, various guild houses of Tudor style, a fourteenth-century Town Hall, a church (St. Peter's)



THE BEAUTIFUL CITY OF STOCKHOLM AS SEEN FROM THE SOUTHERN HEIGHTS: A GENERAL VIEW SHOWING SEVERAL OF ITS FINE WATERWAYS.

Photograph by Swedish Travel Bureau.

with a baroque spire 412 ft. in height, a thirteenth-century Cathedral, and a castle, built by the Master of the Knights of the Sword in 1494-1515, which dominates the town; and fine boulevards, with handsome, modern buildings, fashionable restaurants and hotels, a National Theatre and a National Opera House, and a nearby seaside suburb which is one of the largest and brightest on the Baltic.

Further to the west, along the Lithuanian coast, is

days, when Richard II. of England was exchanging letters with the Lord Mayor of Danzig about trade relationships, and when the city was one of the chief grain and bullion centres in the world! Visitors to Danzig generally go on to Zoppot, where the fine up-to-date Casino proves an attraction that is irresistible, and some pay a visit to Gdynia, the port near by, which the Poles have built up in the last fifteen years or so and which is now said to have the largest trade of any port in the Baltic. The old German Hansa port of Lübeck, once the capital of the Lübeck

Free State, and which has some splendid mediæval buildings, amongst others the Marienkirche, which is one of the finest specimens of early Gothic to be found in Germany, is occasionally in the Baltic cruise itinerary, and every cruise in this latitude includes a lengthy visit to Copenhagen, which gives time to see something of Denmark, a most attractive land, with fascinating coastal scenery, pleasant seaside resorts, and quaint old towns. Copenhagen is a city where you can have an all-round good time, for it has a very interesting water-front, beautiful parks, fine thoroughfares, with smart shops, cafés and restaurants, lovely parks, two splendid palaces—Amalienborg, the residence of the King, and Christiansborg, a museum where many of the finest works of Thorvaldsen are displayed—a National Museum, with one of the best Bronze Age collections known, a brewery, the Carlsberg, many theatres, and an open-air amusement centre, the Tivoli, which is probably the largest of its kind and is patronised by all grades of society, and where you are sure to spend an enjoyable evening. Also, from Copenhagen you can easily take a trip to the Castle of Kronberg and Elsinore, the latter immortalised

by Shakespeare in "Hamlet."

Cruising in the Norwegian fiords is one of the most pleasurable forms of holiday-making imaginable. The grandeur of these great waterways, penetrating far inland to the very base of lofty mountains, is almost beyond belief. As you leave the coast, with its almost level countryside, you pass between gradually rising banks, the scenery growing wilder all the time, to the fiord head, where your vessel steams past stupendous cliffs on either side, towering above the water's edge to well over two thousand feet. Wherever there is a break in the contour, and rounded hill-tops occur, perched upon these are little farmsteads, and far away in the distance ahead loom the snowy peaks and glistening glaciers of mountains so old that they were ancient when the Alps were first upheaved. Cruises are arranged so that you go ashore and proceed by winding mountain tracks from one fiord to another, and in this way you see much of the wild scenery of this inspiring land. The Flam Valley, and Gudvangen, Stalheim, Voss route, between the Hardanger and Sogne fiords, is a trip

I know well, and would certainly recommend. There are, of course, cruises which go much further north, to Trondheim, with its remarkable Gothic cathedral, in which the Kings of Norway are crowned, and beyond to Hammerfest and Tromsø, towns of the Arctic Circle, and to the North Cape, to see the marvellous Midnight Sun. Other cruises are to the Nordfiord, with its superb scenery; the Storfiord, on an arm of which is the magnificent Seven Sisters' Fall; Romsdalsfiord, with wonderful mountain scenery; and to many others. Then there is the call at Bergen, a fascinating old Hansa port, with quaint wooden houses of great age, and on the heights above, a viewpoint with a splendid panoramic view of the town, harbour and fiord. From Bergen you can travel luxuriously over the roof of Norway, where you will see snow and reindeer, to Oslo, one of the prettiest of Europe's capitals.



TRAVERSING THE HEART OF SOUTHERN SWEDEN: A TYPICAL STRETCH OF SCENERY ON THE GÖTA CANAL.

Photograph by Swedish Travel Bureau.

Memel, or Klaipeda, the port, with a population mainly German, under the sovereignty of Lithuania, with a clearly-defined measure of administrative and financial autonomy, a Governor appointed by the President of the Lithuanian Republic, and a Harbour Board on which there is a technical expert of neutral nationality appointed by the League of Nations! And yet Memel has far more peaceful times to-day than in the past, when it was often changing hands between the Teutonic knights, the Lithuanians, the Swedes, and the Russians. All cruising liners in these waters call at Danzig, a Free City, with a wonderfully historic past reflected in the fine old houses of its former Hansa merchants, the Lange Brücke, the massive Krantor, or Crane Gate, and many other mediæval buildings. To walk up the Frauengasse is to realise the opulence of Danzig in olden



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MEDITERRANEAN AND ATLANTIC CRUISES.

SUMMER cruising in the Mediterranean affords an opportunity of visiting the French Riviera, and of seeing, at Nice and Monte Carlo, how splendidly organised these well-known resorts are for a summer, as well as for a



A FAVOURITE MEDITERRANEAN PORT OF CALL: PALERMO—SICILY'S HISTORIC OLD CAPITAL, WHICH HAS NOW A FINE PROMENADE, A BATHING-BEACH, AND OTHER AMENITIES.

Photograph by P. and O.S.N. Co.

winter, season. Monte Carlo, for instance, has a splendid bathing-beach, with a cabaret show staged on a raft anchored near the shore; and it has, too, a summer sporting club. Nice has an ideal summer casino in the Palais de la Jetée, surrounded by the sea, and at both resorts you will see smart yachts practising for the various regattas held during the season.

Italian ports favoured by cruising liners are Rapallo, Italy's lovely Riviera resort; Civitavecchia, from which it is but a short trip by rail to Rome; Naples, where to view the Bay alone is well worth a visit, and one has the additional attractions of Vesuvius, of Herculaneum and Pompeii, and of Naples itself; Capri, with its amazing rock formations and fairy-like grottoes; Palermo, the old capital of Sicily, with palaces of the days when it was ruled by Norman kings, a cathedral containing the tomb of that marvellous ruler of the Holy Roman Empire, Frederick II., and a very inviting modern side; Messina, for the trip to lovely Taormina, with its superb view of the snow-capped peak of Etna; Syracuse, where there are some of the finest of the ruins of the ancient Greek civilisation in Sicily; Venice, the once proud city of the Doges, with wonderful treasures of art, fascinating waterways, and a Lido which is the prototype of all others; and Abbazia, a most charming resort on the Eastern Adriatic.

Southwards along the Eastern Adriatic shore are those very popular cruising ports of Yugoslavia, Dubrovnik, Kotor, and Split; the first-named one of the most picturesque mediaeval strongholds by the sea imaginable, the second the gateway to Cetinje, among the Montenegrin mountains, and the third with magnificent remains of the Palace of Diocletian. All three ports have a stirring history, and their hinterland gives a good idea of the scenic beauties of the mountainous parts of Yugoslavia. Then there are the island cruising ports

of the Mediterranean: Malta, a modern and most powerful naval base, but with many fortresses and palaces of the Middle Ages intact, a treasure-house of megalithic remains, and where St. Paul's Bay marks the scene of the Apostle's shipwreck; Cyprus, isle of romance, for from its waters arose Aphrodite, Goddess of Love; and Rhodes, once famed for its Colossus, now for the splendour of its mediæval ruins of the days of the Knights of St. John, and for its gardens of roses; and the classic Isles of Greece, Delos with its Temple of Apollo, Santorin, Melos, and others.

The glories of Athenian antiquities will lead many lovers of art to select a cruise with Athens as one

across the Golden Horn, its mosques and minarets vividly outlined against the red and gold splendour of the sun sinking in the west, is one never to be forgotten. Moreover, apart from the massive walls of the Roman Emperor Theodosius, and some of the world's finest mosques, there are the priceless treasures of the Palaces of the Sultans to be seen, and the marvellous mosaics of San Sophia, the gem of Byzantine architecture. Another port of the Mediterranean where one gains fascinating glimpses of life as it is lived in the Moslem world is Algiers, where, for all that it has handsome boulevards, and shops and hotels of a European standard, there are dark, winding alley-ways with old Berber houses, and an old fortress which once held captive Christian slaves. And when either passing into or coming out of the Mediterranean, cruising vessels seldom fail to call at Gibraltar, named after a celebrated Moorish general, where you may still see a Moorish castle, but a spot very near to the hearts of Britons,



SHOWING SUB-TROPICAL FLOWERS IN BLOOM AND (IN THE MIDDLE DISTANCE) SOME OF THE FASCINATING LITTLE ISLANDS OFF THE COAST: THE DELIGHTFUL GROUNDS OF AN HOTEL IN BERMUDA. (Photograph by Walter Rutherford.)



A WELL-KNOWN ATLANTIC CRUISING PORT OF CALL: LISBON, ONE OF THE FINEST CAPITALS IN EUROPE, RISING TIER ABOVE TIER ON THE BANKS OF THE TAGUS.

Photograph by the Cunard-White Star Line.

for in its cemetery lie many of the sailors who died of wounds after Trafalgar, and much British blood was shed there to hold the Rock against the might of Spain.

Atlantic cruises almost invariably include a visit to Lisbon, charmingly built, tier above tier, on the northern bank of the Tagus, its white red-roofed houses gleaming in the sunshine from afar. Lisbon has one of the finest avenues in Europe, spacious squares, and public gardens with the most luxuriant vegetation, an old quarter, the Alfama, with remains of Roman and Moorish times, and many most historic buildings, including the Torre de Belem and the Convento dos Jeronymos, which commemorates the discovery of the Cape route to India by Vasco da Gama, and contains the tomb of da Gama and of Camoens and Catherine of Braganza. Near to Lisbon are the delightful seaside resorts of Estoril and Cintra, embowered amongst forests of cork, eucalyptus and pine. Southwards from Lisbon, on the North African Atlantic coast, is Casablanca, the chief port of French Morocco, from which tourists journey by electric train to old-world Rabat, with most interesting Moorish buildings, and just opposite is Salee, once a notorious pirate haunt.

(Continued overleaf.)

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castle announce her coming. First, young girls chanting hymns; then the Goddess on her throne, arrayed in gorgeous yellow robes, ablaze with jewels, and with a gay-clad retinue. Neither scene nor ritual have changed for many a hundred years; yet here is no outworn relic of tradition . . . festivals such as this and the Juggernaut at Puri or Dasara at Mysore are part of India's very life. To you, they will be sudden glimpses of a world long lost, scenes whose colour and intensity are unforgettable.

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(Continued)

The ports of the Canary Isles and Madeira are very much favoured by cruising liners. Las Palmas, on Grand

Canary, from which a good motor-road encircles the island, and Santa Cruz, on Teneriffe, bombarded by Blake in

1657, and from which there are excursions to the famous Peak of Teneriffe and the beautiful Valley of Oratava, are ports of the former; whilst the port for Madeira is Funchal, many of the houses of which, terraced on the hillside, stand in gardens of bright-coloured flowers, and from which a hill railway ascends to heights affording a splendid panoramic view of the port and harbour below, the return journey downhill being made partly on wooden sleighs over slippery cobble-stones and by bullock-carts on wooden runners.

Sometimes cruising calls are made at Ponta Delgada, in the Azores, a port on the south coast of the island of St. Michael's, which has fine scenery and a climate so mild that pineapple growing is quite an important industry; and still further afield are the Isles of Bermuda, ablaze with flowers and hedges of oleander and hibiscus, with sparkling white houses of coralline limestone, set amongst groves of dark-green juniper, calm inland seas studded



NEAR THE PORT OF PARÁ, AT THE MOUTH OF THE AMAZON: A BOOTH CRUISING LINER OFF VAL DE CAES.

Photograph by Booth Line.



ONE OF THE BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY CENTRES AMONG THE ROCKIES: EMERALD LAKE; WITH A VIEW OF THE MOUNTAINS IN THE BACKGROUND.

Photograph by the Canadian Pacific.



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with the quaintest of tiny islands, where one can yacht and fish in waters that are protected from ocean breakers by coral lagoons, and bathe from the most delightful beaches of finely ground pink coral. Bermuda's history dates from the reign of James I., and it has one of the finest and most lovely golf courses in the world, and hotels that vie with the best in Europe.

A summer-time long-distance cruise that is quite off the beaten track is one by way of Madeira and the mid-Atlantic, over a zone of light airs, with calm waters, known as the Doldrums, in which life aboard ship is at its best, for good and indifferent sailors, to the great Amazon. After calling at the port of Pará, a city on the edge of the jungle, part of which has been preserved in its natural state as a public park, but with electric trams, a palace, a very interesting museum of Indian curios, and a fine Zoo, your vessel steams along a hundred miles of narrow waterway where, on either side of you, is dense virgin forest, in which the jaguar and the puma lurk, and occasionally you see the primitive, palm-leaf thatched shack of a jungle-dweller's family, raised on poles on the river bank out of reach of the alligators basking below.

Later the river widens and just after passing Santarem you note the bottle-green water of the Tapajós flowing alongside the yellow water of the Amazon, and eventually, leaving the Amazon, you proceed up the Rio Negro to Mana's, a thousand miles from the sea, where, before turning round for home, you have time to explore its native quarter of mud and palm-leaf huts—and to swim and play tennis at the English Club; also to make excursions to the lovely Tarumã Falls, and to lagoons where the giant Victoria Regia water-lilies grow.

There are other summer-time trips to be made across the Northern Atlantic, often exceedingly well-behaved at such a time of the year, which lead to New York, the city of tall buildings, and beyond, to Washington and the White House, historic Philadelphia, Chicago of meat-packing and other fame to the Grand Canyon of Colorado, gay Los Angeles, even to San Francisco, the City of the Golden Gate; and up that magnificent river, the St. Lawrence, to proud old Quebec, on to Montréal, Ottawa, and Toronto, and then across the great plains to Canada's marvellous summer scenic playground, the Rockies, there to rest by the shores of lovely Emerald Lake and Lake Louise, and gaze on the majesty of the glaciers and the snows. Some may well be lured to wander further north, to the fiords and forests of Newfoundland, a paradise for the sportsman and the artist, and where a camping holiday, in perfect sunny summer weather, is an unforgettable experience, though for those who require them there are good hotels and, for all, a very hospitable welcome—from Britain's first discovered colony.

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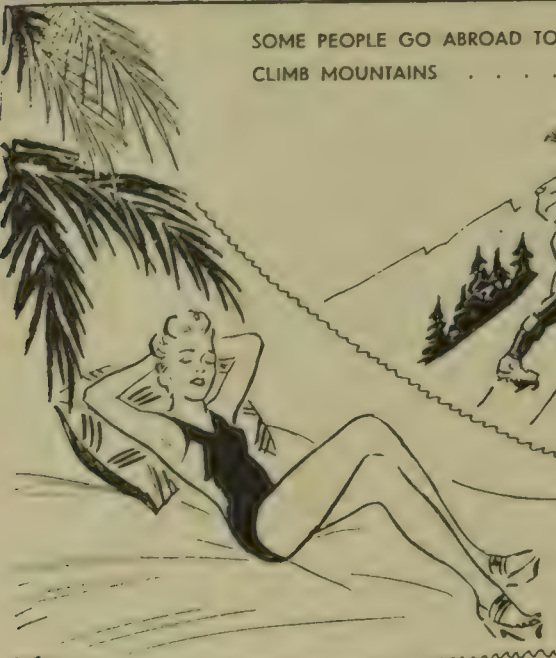
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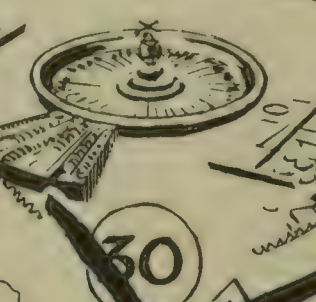
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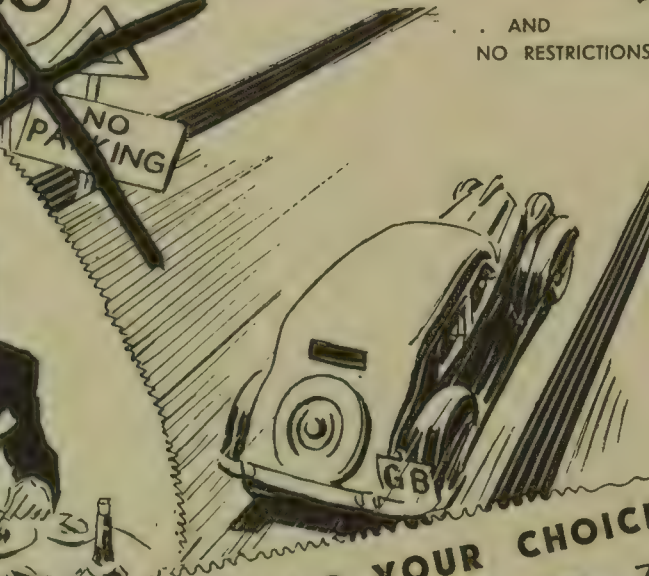
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Along the French coasts there are resorts large and small, with greatly varying attractions, in numbers sufficiently large to enable any holiday-maker to find the spot of his choice. Picardy has its very up-to-date and altogether delightful Le Touquet;



AS SEEN FROM THE SLOPES ABOVE WENGEN: THE JUNGFRAU AND THE SILBERHORN (RIGHT), WITH THE LOVELY LAUTERBRUNNEN VALLEY BELOW. (Photograph by Gabi.)

Normandy, Dieppe, Etretat, Le Treport, Deauville and Trouville, all with splendid sands and a hinterland of special interest to Englishmen, for there are Caen and Rouen, Falaise and Bayeux. The rugged rocks of the Breton shore, and its quaint old-world fishing villages, invest Brittany with a peculiar charm, and such resorts as St. Malo, Dinard, Paramé, St. Briac, St. Cast, Paimpol, Tréboul, Carnac-Plage, and La Baule, among others, are very popular with the English visitor. Beauty spots on the Basque

coast of France are Biarritz and St. Jean de Luz, with a fascinating Pyrenean background, and then there are the many resorts of the French Riviera—Cannes, Hyères, Juan-les-Pins, Mentone, Monte Carlo, Nice, and St. Raphaël, all perfectly organised for summer sport and pleasure, and such charming little places on the smaller side as Le Lavandou, Le Rayol, Le Trayas, Cap d'Antibes, and Beaulieu-sur-Mer.

Germany will always hold its own amongst holiday-makers as the land of the Rhine and the Black Forest, nor can one praise too highly the romantic beauty, combined with historic interest, of the one, or the splendid scenery of the other. A charming centre for a holiday in the Rhineland is Wiesbaden, with a delightful situation on the southern slopes of the Taunus Hills, and within easy reach of the most attractive spots on the



IN THE ALPS OF SAVOY: THE MAJESTY OF MONT BLANC AS SEEN FROM CHAMONIX, THE CHARMING FRENCH RESORT.

Photograph by French Railways' National Tourist Office.

Rhine, whilst Bad Nauheim, at the foot of the eastern Taunus, is a most agreeable resort in the valley of the Main, and as a centre for the Black Forest it would be difficult to find a more attractive spot. Each of the places named is a splendidly organised spa, of which Germany has so many others, amongst the better-known in this country: Homburg, Kissingen, Ems, Reichenhall, Neuenahr, and Badenweiler. Not so well known to British visitors to Germany as the Black Forest, but one with a great deal of natural beauty and famed as the source of inspiration of the scene of "Walpurgisnacht" in Goethe's "Faust," the highest peak in Northern Germany, on which the Walpurgis Festival is held, is the Harz Forest, having pleasant resorts such as Goslar, Bad Harzburg, Wernigerode, and others.

Then there are the fine old cities and towns of Germany—historic Hansa ports such as Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen; Hanover, with Herrenhausen, the summer palace of its former kings and its old Markt Kirche; Nuremberg—of Albrecht Dürer and the Meistersingers; Worms, of Luther fame; Weimar, where once lived Goethe and Schiller, and Frankfurt, Goethe's birthplace; Heidelberg, steeped in romance; Potsdam and its palace of Sanssouci; Dresden, in Saxony, often termed the "Florence of Germany"; Meissen, with its monumental castle, the Albrechtsburg; and those three perfect gems of mediaeval architecture—Rothenburg, Dinkelsbühl, and Nördlingen, treasure-houses of the arts and crafts of the Middle Ages. Germany, too, has resorts on her North Sea and Baltic coasts, with fine bathing, and a highland region of immense charm in the

[Continued overleaf.]



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| Wengen | - The Sun-Trap |
| Mürren | - An Eagle's Aerie |
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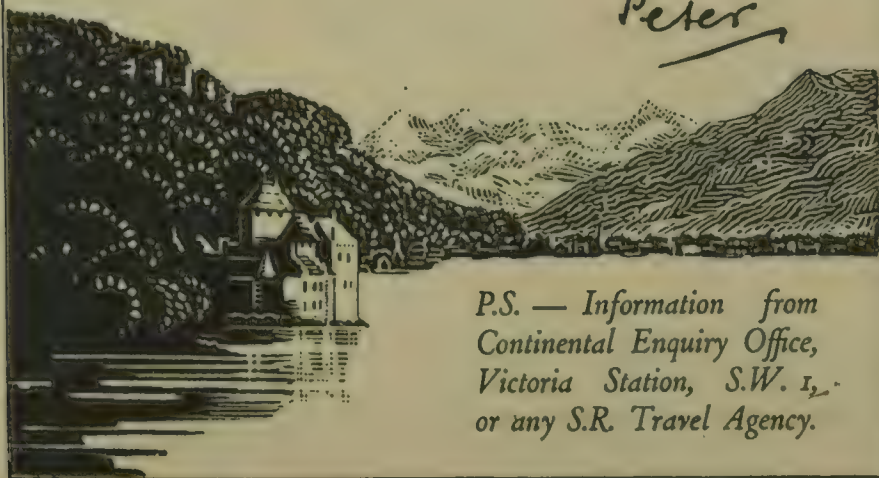
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Continued.]

Bavarian Alps, the gateway to which is Munich, a city of stately buildings and great beauty. Among the resorts of the Bavarian Highlands, Garmisch-Partenkirchen ranks high, and Oberammergau has a fascination which leads those who have once visited it to return many times. It must be borne in mind also that just across the Bavarian border lies Germany's new realm for the tourist, one very largely Alpine, the land of the Tyrol, of lovely lakes, the Salzkammergut, and some of the finest mountain ranges and valleys Europe can offer.

Italy has a magnificent summer playground in the region of the Dolomites, those weirdly beautiful mountains of vivid colouring which varies strangely at the rise and setting of the sun. Striking contrasts of scenery and far-reaching views entrance those who roam adown its luxuriant valleys and ascend its wooded heights. Cortina, Merano, and Bolzano are the largest centres for the tourist, but there are many other smaller ones that are delightful—Braiesal Lago (a Dolomite lido), Carezza al Lago, Canazei, Colle Isarco (termed "the Pearl of the Dolomites"), Dobbiaco, Madonna di Campiglio, Mendola, Misurina (with a wonderful lake), Ortisei, San Martin di Castrozza, Solda and Vipiteno, the last-named on a slope of the famous Brenner Pass. The Italian Lakes, too, the leading resorts of which are exceedingly well organised for summer sport, in which, naturally, bathing comes first, are very attractive in the summer time. Lake Garda has enchanting scenery, amazing in its variety, and a fine new motor-road encircling the lake enables visitors to enjoy it to the full. Gardone is an excellent centre for a holiday. Then there is the softer beauty of Como, with its delightful villas and their pretty lakeside gardens, and here there are the rival claims of such well-established resorts as Menaggio, Bellagio and Cadenabbia to be considered; also Tremezzo and Cernobbio, only ten minutes' distant from Como, the gay little lake capital. Lake Maggiore has its lovely Stresa, overlooking the "magic" Borromean Isles, and Pallanza. Other less-known lakes are Iseo, Orta, and Varese, and, of course, a portion of the lake of Lugano is Italian.

Like France, Italy has a long coast-line, with a large number of up-to-date resorts. There are those of the Italian Riviera—San Remo, Bordighera, Alassio, Rapallo, and Santa Margherita, which now have a summer season; on the coast of the Tyrrhenian Sea are Viareggio, Forte dei Mari, and Marina di Pietrasanta; on the eastern Adriatic, Abbazia, Laurana, and the Isle of Brioni have summer charms that are very inviting, and on the western Adriatic coast are Rimini and Riccione, Pessaro and Cattolica, all with splendid bathing, and Venice, with a lido which has become famous the world over, and where you have not only one of the finest organised of beaches, and the safest and most enjoyable bathing, but near by the arts and treasures of the City of the Doges.

Switzerland has the advantage of being one huge holiday-ground, and the visitor there is able to move with little exertion from one beauty-spot to another. Lovers of mountains will find them everywhere: there is no monotony—on the contrary, the variety of scenery is astonishing. Then there are the far-famed lakes, among which Lucerne ranks highest for beauty, whilst its historic interest and legendary lore invest



A TYPICAL SCENE IN THE LOVELY SAUERLAND DISTRICT OF WESTPHALIA: THE PRETTY LITTLE VILLAGE OF BURG, IN THE WUPPER VALLEY.

Photograph by Photo-General.

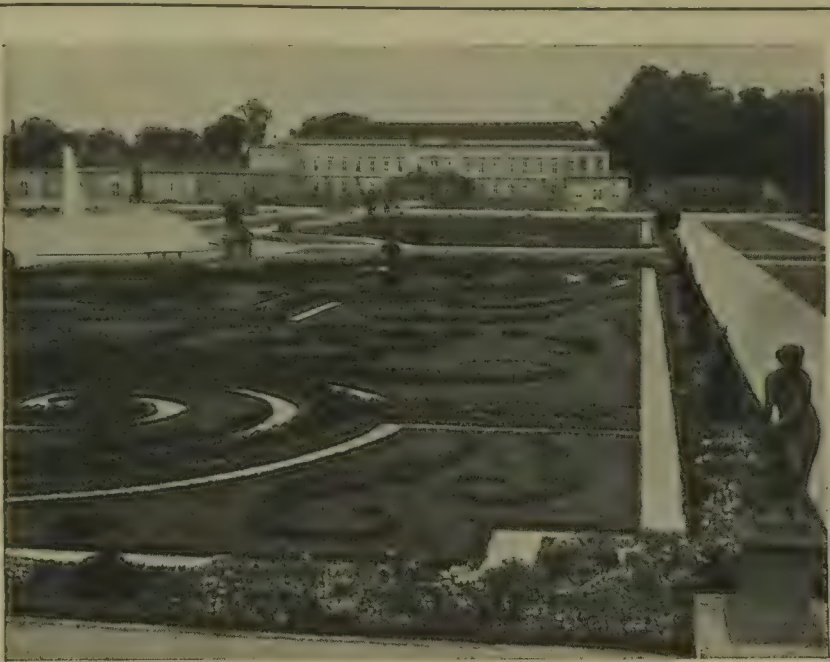


ITALY'S SPLENDID SUMMER HOLIDAY CENTRE IN THE DOLOMITES: A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF THE GARDENA VALLEY. (Photograph by Enit, London.)

it with a peculiar charm, and Lucerne is, deservedly, one of the most popular of Swiss summer centres. The little lakes of Thun and Brienz have lovely scenery, and for them Interlaken, also the gateway to the Bernese Oberland, is a good centre. On the Lake of Geneva, with incomparable views of the French Alps, are Geneva, Lausanne, Vevey, and Montreux. Also, Lugano and Locarno, on Lake Maggiore, have a goodly summer clientèle.

Resorts among the mountains in the Bernese Oberland include Wengen, overlooking the beautiful Lauterbrunnen Valley, and on the way to the Jungfrauoch, just below the peak of the queenly Jungfrau; Grindelwald, at the foot of the Wetterhorn; Mürren, Kandersteg, and its fascinating Blausee; Meiringen, Gstaad, Adelboden, Lenk, Frutigen, Zweisimmen, Grimsel, and Beatenberg. Andermatt and Engelberg give access to the peaks of Central Switzerland; overlooking the Valley of the Rhône is Villars; and Caux, not far off, has a glorious panoramic view of the Lake of Geneva—from the crest of the Rochers de Naye; whilst in the neighbouring region of the Valais, Champéry, Montana, Crans, Morgins, Leukerbad, Saas-Fee, and Zinal are very pleasant holiday places, and, for the wonderland of the Matterhorn, Zermatt.

Each of the countries named makes special provision for summer visitors in the guise of reductions in railway fares. Switzerland features regional season tickets; Germany a special system of travellers' marks; Italy, travellers' cheques and hotel coupons; and France is now issuing tourist travel cards, valid for sixty days, and good for a forty per cent. reduction on single fares for all journeys on the lines of the Société National des Chemins de fer Français.



A VISIT TO HANOVER is always well worth while when one is in Germany. It may not be generally known that the famous Royal Garden at Herrenhausen, residence of George I before he ascended the English throne in 1714, has now been completely restored to its former glory. Herrenhausen is the oldest garden laid out in the Baroque style in the whole of Germany, and it is the only one still preserved intact. It is indeed a vivid reminder of that period, lasting until 1837, in which Hanover and England were united under a common sovereign.

One of the attractions of the garden is the fountain, which throws a jet to a height of 230 feet; higher than any other on the Continent. There is also the oldest open-air theatre in Germany, which dates from the year 1690.

Motorists who tour through Germany this summer will be able to follow the new auto road from Hanover to Berlin. No less than 130 miles in length, it is the longest road of its kind yet completed in the North of Germany.

Information and Literature through

GERMAN RAILWAYS INFORMATION BUREAU, 19, REGENT ST., S.W.1
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All tourist information is supplied free of charge by the German Railways Information Bureau, 19, Regent Street, London, S.W.1, all travel agencies and the Landesfremdenverkehrsverband Rheinland e.V. in Bad Godesberg.

The Rhine in Flames

Seven Mountains, July 2nd.—Middle Rhine, July 30th.

Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) — The town of Charlemagne — The well-known spa — International horse-show (12 to 21. August).

Düsseldorf — on the banks of the Rhine — the fashionable cosmopolitan city famed for its artists colony and for the beauty of its parks and gardens celebrates its 650th anniversary in a Festival Week with special entertainments from August 12 to 21.

Wuppertal (Elberfeld-Barmen) — twin city with the unique Suspension Railway — cultural centre of the Bergisch Land — Zoo.

Köln (Cologne) — hospitable Rhenish metropolis — venerable Hansa city with world famous Cathedral and countless churches, museums and collections harbouring the heritage of a 2000 year old civilisation. Happy days — gay evenings! Delightful excursions to the romantic countryside of the Rhine. Pleasant hours in the terrace cafes beside the river bank.

Bonn — Beethoven's birthplace, fair town of the Muses, largest terrace gardens on the Rhine, famous University.

Bad Godesberg — Kur and Congress town opposite the delightful scenery of the Seven Mountains and the frowning crags of the „Drachenfels“.

Honnaf/Rhöndorf — the Health Resort at the foot of the Seven Mountains — favourite centre for holiday makers.

Bad Neuenahr — Thermal springs, cures for diabetes, ailments of the gall and liver, kidney, stomach and intestinal troubles, imposing Kurhaus and well-kept public gardens.

Rengsdorf — lovely health resort in Rhenish Westerwald.

Andernach — Extensive parks along the Rhine, Narned fountain — the greatest cold spring on the Continent — gateway to the Eifel district and Lake Laach.

Koblenz (Coblenz) — at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle — Deutsches Eck — daily vintage festivals in the Wine Village.

Boppard — charming, Holiday resort amidst the most romantic countryside of the Rhine Valley.

Bad Münster am Stein — near Bingen on the Rhine — watering place with thermal, saline and radium springs curing gout, rheumatism, sciatica, women's ailments, catarrh.

Trier on the Moselle — the oldest city in Germany, renowned edifices and monuments dating from Roman times, from German Mediaeval and late Renaissance days.

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Lower Rhine
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Moselle Saar Valley
Nahe Hunsrück
Bergisch Land
Sieg Valley
Seven Mountains
Rhenish Westerwald

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CZECHOSLOVAKIA—HUNGARY—HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA, a land that has loomed large in the public eye for some time past, is so well organised for travel, and has such a number of attractions, that it should receive a good many visitors during the coming summer season. Prague is an excellent centre for the western portion of the country, Bohemia, and the fact that the tenth Sokol Festival is to be held there from June 26 to July 6 will add to its popularity amongst early Continental holiday-makers. The city, picturesquely situated on the Vltava, is commanded by its fine old castle, in the precincts of which is the Cathedral of St. Vitus, founded by St. Wenceslas as far back as A.D. 930, and has many fine old buildings, with historical associations including those of the Thirty Years War and of John Huss, and priceless treasures of art, among them pictures by Holbein, Van Dyck and Rubens. Prague has, of course, a very modern side, which befits it as the capital of Czechoslovakia, with handsome thoroughfares, smart hotels and restaurants, spacious squares and parks, and ample provision for sport and pleasure, whilst the countryside about it is exceedingly pleasant, and within easy reach are many famous castles, among others those of Karlstjen, Roudnice, and Křivoklát; excursions can be made, too, to the Krkonoše Mountains, to the Bohemian Forest, to what is



IN BUDAPEST: THE FINE PROMENADE BY THE DANUBE; WITH THE ROYAL PALACE ON THE HEIGHTS OF BUDA OPPOSITE. (Photograph by Thos. Cook and Son.)

known as the Bohemian-Saxon "Switzerland," and to many interesting old towns of Bohemia.

Among other remarkable sights in Czechoslovakia are the "rock-cities" of sandstone in Northern Bohemia; the stalactitic and stalagmitic caverns of Moravia; and the wonderful ice-caves of Dobšiná, in Slovakia. The wild beauty of the High Tatras will bear comparison with that of any mountain region, and may be seen to perfection from such delightful resorts as Tatranská Lomnica, Tatranská Polianka, Smokovec, and Štrbské Pleso. Then there are the many spas for which Czechoslovakia is justly celebrated—among them Carlsbad, astride the Teplá, in one of the prettiest valleys of Bohemia; Marienbad, that favourite resort of King Edward VII., amid pine-clad hills; Jachymov, in Northern Bohemia; Franzensbad, a garden city; and Pistany, in the fertile valley of the Vah, at the foot of the Lesser Carpathians, all with waters of high value, and all very modern in their accommodation and attractions.

Holiday-makers for Hungary from this country, and they are increasing in numbers every year, usually make tracks direct for Budapest, Hungary's gay and beautiful capital, most pleasantly strung along either side of the Danube, the rocky heights of Buda on one side and the level shore of Pest on the other, with St. Margaret Isle, a wealth of flowers and greenery, lying like an emerald amid the waters. Budapest is a sunny spot, and often a very warm spot in midsummer, but there are always cool



SHOWING THE LOFTY SNOW-CAPPED PEAKS IN THE HIGH TATRAS: A CHARMING VIEW OF THE LAKE AT ŠTRBSKÉ PLESO, IN CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

Photograph by Thos. Cook and Son.

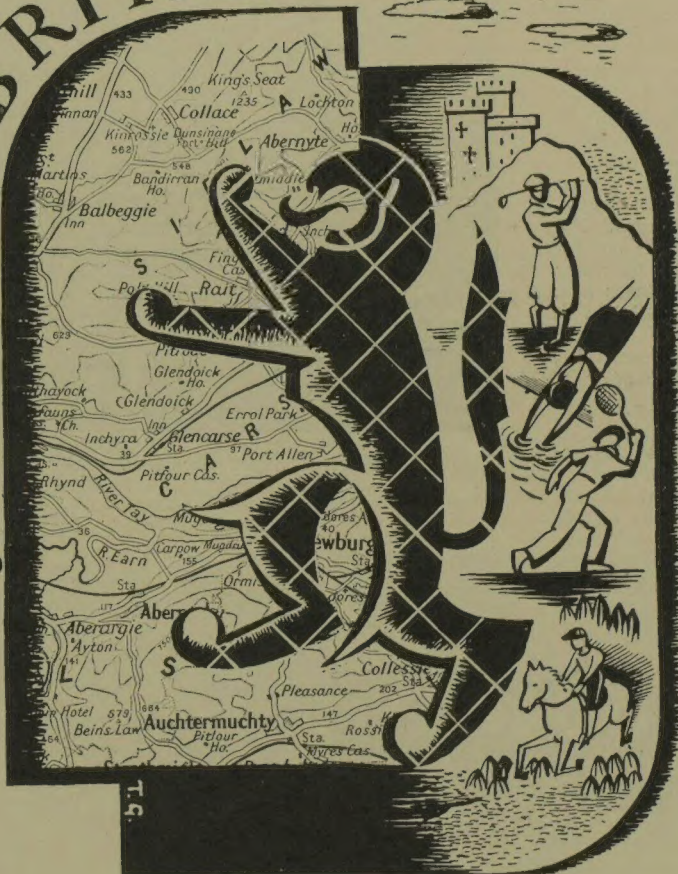
breezes by the Danube and on St. Margaret Isle, and there are delightful restaurants by the riverside, where one can lunch and dine in the greatest comfort in the open air and watch the stream of passers-by. And there is the most seductive of gipsy music to be heard, and wine of Tokay to be drunk.

In Pest you will find handsome thoroughfares, smart shops, and the most modern amenities generally; up in old Buda there are narrow, rambling streets, houses that date back to the days when the Turks held the city, the Royal palace, and the fine old Coronation Church and the Fisher Bastion and ramparts. Undoubtedly the greatest attraction of Budapest in the summer-time is its bathing establishments, of which there are several, situated very conveniently and amidst the most charming surroundings. The St. Gellért and the Széchenyi baths are owned by the city of Budapest, and in both the bathing facilities are of a very high order, a feature of the St. Gellért being its artificial waves, from which you get a decided thrill, as I can testify from personal experience. Among the other baths is one on pretty St. Margaret Isle. Many enjoyable excursions are possible from Budapest—to the heights of Svábhegy, to Lake Balaton, and to the great plains, where you get interesting scenes of the life led there by the herdsmen who tend the vast numbers of cattle, sheep, and horses the region supports.

Holland offers a delightfully restful holiday, gliding quietly over the peaceful waters of canals which wind their way through the greenest of meadows, where browse the fine cattle that have made Dutch dairy produce world-famed. Picturesque windmills dot the landscape, and anon you float past an old-world village, mainly of red brick, and so very, very clean, and thus you may pass into the great Zuider Zee, and see quaint fishing villages and folk in national costume. Amsterdam

(Continued on page 1142.)

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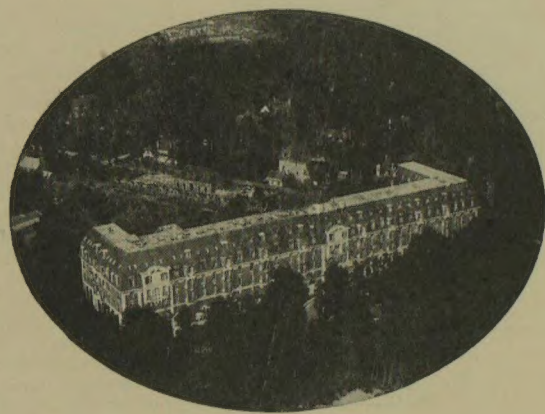
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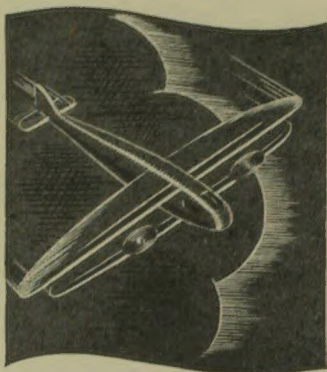
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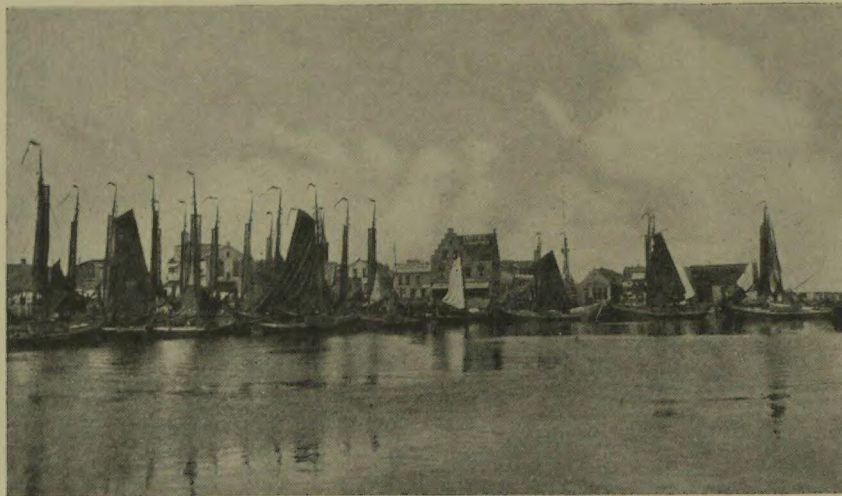
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DEAUVILLE

LA PLAGE FLEURIE

Continued.

is an excellent centre for such excursions, and it is a treasure-house of art, whilst its pleasant tree-lined waterways make it a very agreeable city in which to ramble in summer-time. Then there are such fine old towns and cities as Utrecht, Dordrecht, Haarlem, Arnhem, Nijmegen, Amersfoort, Leyden, Delft, Gouda, Hoorn, and Middelburg, among others, to be seen, where you have a chance still of picking up many a genuine antique. Among the many interesting sights in The Hague the house exists in which once Mary Stuart, Queen of England and wife of William of Orange (William III.), once lived. Along the



A CALM EVENING ON THE ZUIDER ZEE: THE DUTCH FISHING FLEET OFF VOLENDAM.
Photograph by Edward E. Long.

coast of Holland there are several resorts with extremely good facilities for bathing, and of these Scheveningen, connected by electric tramway with The Hague is the largest and best known. It has a wide and extremely well-laid-out promenade by the sea, a good pier, smart shops and restaurants, and an 18-hole golf course.

Belgium, also, has excellent bathing; in fact, there are so many attractive resorts, large and small, scattered along its coast on either side of Ostend, the largest and queen of them all, that it ought to be quite an easy matter to find one just suitable. Ostend is one of the best-equipped seaside resorts in the world, and Blankenberghe comes somewhere near it; in either case the Casino is one of the chief attractions, whilst Ostend also has its smart race-meetings. Of recent years, Knocke le Zoute has become very popular with English visitors to Belgium; its fine beach, high dunes and pine woods, and splendid provision for golf and tennis—there are three 18-hole courses and sixty tennis courts—make a great appeal, and such resorts as Breedene, Coxide, Heyst, La Panne, Le Coq, Middelkerke, Wenduine, and Westende, among others, find a great many patrons, all having wide, gently sloping and safe bathing-beaches and modern amenities. Another attraction in Belgium, the interest in which never slackens for British folk, is the battlefields, with such sacred and historic spots as Ypres, Passchendaele, Poelcappelle, Poperinghe, Dixmude, and the hills of Flanders, and Zeebrugge will ever remain a place of British pilgrimage.

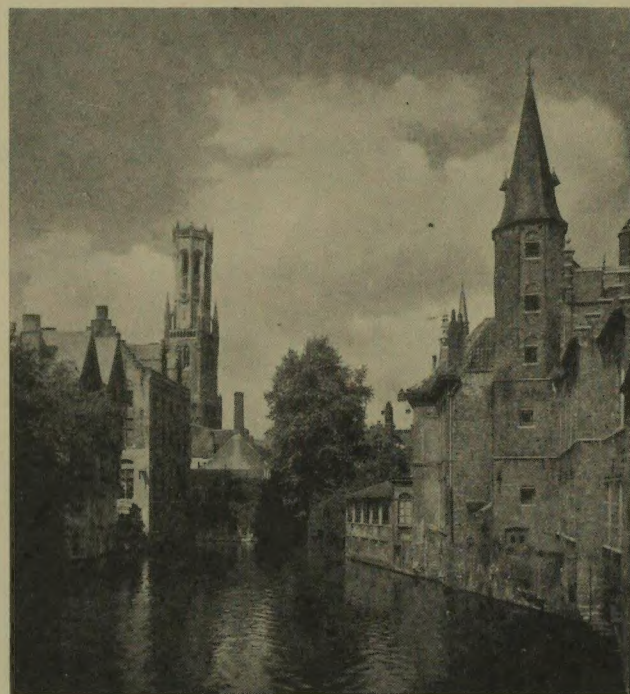
Lovers of natural beauty will find a holiday spent in the Ardennes to be thoroughly enjoyable, and Spa a splendid centre well organised for sport and pleasure, and within easy distance of such interesting sights as the Grottoes of Remouchamps and Han, the Gileppe Weir, and the Cascade at Coe. There is much fine scenery, and there are many castles of great historic interest, in the valleys of the Lesse, the Ourthe, and the Sempis. For lovers of art and beautiful buildings of the past, there are the famous art cities of Belgium—Bruges and Ghent; Antwerp; Malines; Namur; Liège; Liège; Liège; Louvain; Huy and Mons; and, of course, the capital, Brussels. And whilst in Belgium it will be found extremely interesting to cross over into the nearby Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and see something of its attractive scenery and historic towns, for it is a pleasant little land, and one which offers a hearty welcome to the British tourist.

A holiday trip to any part of the Continent of Europe is greatly simplified these days by the wide choice one has of routes, thereby considerably shortening the train journey on this side, apart from enabling one to disembark at the nearest Continental port to the destination. From Dover there are three routes to the Continent—Calais, Ostend, and Dunkirk (the train-ferry); and from Harwich no fewer than five—Hook of Holland, Flushing, Antwerp, Zeebrugge and Esbjerg;

whilst Southampton has two—Havre and St. Malo. Other routes are: Folkestone-Boulogne; Newhaven-Dieppe; Gravesend-Rotterdam; Hull-Rotterdam; Grimsby or Hull-Hamburg; Tilbury Gothenburg; and Newcastle-Bergen. As for air services, Imperial Airways maintain several services daily between London and Paris, and Le Touquet; London-Brussels-Antwerp, and London-Ostend-Le Zoute; London-Brussels-Cologne-Frankfurt-Munich; London-Rotterdam-Amsterdam-Hanover-Berlin; London-Brussels-Dusseldorf-Essen-Hamburg; and London-Brussels-Frankfurt-Munich-Prague-Vienna-Budapest. Also, there are two services daily between London-Basle-Zurich and London-Brussels-Hamburg-Copenhagen-Gothenburg-Oslo-Malmö, and one between London and Venice, daily, by way of Paris-Milan-Turin. In all cases services are restricted on Sundays.

For Continental, and, indeed, for all forms of travel, intending travellers cannot do better than consult Thomas Cook and Son, who not only issue travel tickets of all kinds, but undertake services of every sort in connection with travel, and place at the disposal of their clients their very extensive organisation of agents abroad. Messrs. Thomas Cook are again featuring that now very popular form of Continental travel, the Grand Tour, one which enables travellers to cover a great deal of ground in a very expeditious manner by means of special trains, and for a sum which includes all expenses, so that one has nothing to do but enjoy oneself from start to finish. There are four of such tours this summer, each on various dates, during July, August and September; to Italy—Paris-Turin-Pisa-Rome-Naples (Vesuvius, Pompeii and Capri)-Florence-Venice-Milan-Stresa-Paris-London; to Central Europe—

Brussels-Zurich-Innsbruck-Vienna-Budapest-Spa-Prague-Dresden-Berlin-Cologne-Ostend-London; to Scandinavia—Esbjerg-Copenhagen-Stockholm-Oslo-Myrdal-Flám-Næroford-Gudvangen-Stalheim-Voss-Bergen-London; and to France—Paris-Orleans-Tours (Blois and Chaumont)-Vichy-Avignon (Aix-en-Provence)-Nice-Grenoble-Dijon-Paris-London. Each tour occupies fifteen days, and ample time is given in each stopping-place for a good look round, whilst routes are chosen through the best scenery and by places of the most interest. Full particulars of these tours, and of summer holidays abroad



HISTORIC BUILDINGS LINING PEACEFUL OLD WATERWAYS: THE QUAI DU ROSAIRE AT BRUGES. (Photograph by Sergysels-Oblut.)

generally, can be obtained free of charge from Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's head office, or from any branch offices, and are contained in their interesting travel handbooks entitled "Summer Holidays Abroad" and "Scandinavia."

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Le Touquet—(P. de C.)—**Golf Hotel**—Facing Links. New Lounge and American Bar. Special privilege of daily green free.

Le Touquet—**Hotel Regina**—Facing Sea. Opp. Swimming-pool. First-class residential hotel. Attractive inclusive rates.

Monte Carlo—**Hotel Terminus Palace**—1st class Sea-front. Facing Casino gardens. Weekly terms incl. tips & tax from £3.10.0. With private bath £5.

GERMANY

Baden-Baden—**Bühlerhöhe**—800 mt. (2,600 feet) Kurhaus and Sanatorium. Diets, Rest-cures. Pension from R.M. 11 upwards.

Baden-Baden—**Bellevue**—The well-known first-class family hotel in 5 acres own park. Most reasonable rates. Prospectus.

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Baden-Baden (Black Forest)—**Brenner's Stephanie**—The leading Hotel.

Baden-Baden (Black Forest)—**Brenner's Park-hotel**—Family Hotel de Luxe.

Baden-Baden—**Holland Hotel**—150 beds; large park. Close Casino. Pension terms: R.M. 11 upwards. Personal management H. A. Kössler.

Bad Kissingen—**Hotel Reichshof**—Distinguished family Hotel. Garage. Opposite Park.

Bad Kissingen—**Staatl. Kurhaus-hotel**—World-renowned house. Mineral baths in hotel. Garages.

Bad Nauheim—**Hilbert's Park Hotel**—First-class Family Hotel. Unique location in quietest position of the Kur-Park opposite. Baths and Springs.

Bad Nauheim—**Jeschke's Grand Hotel**—The home of the discriminating client.

Bad Nauheim—**Der Kaiserhof**—First-class hotel. Large garden facing baths and Kurpark. 150 rooms, 50 baths. Pension from R.M. 11.

GERMANY—(Continued)

Bad Nauheim—**Hotel Augusta Victoria**—Situating directly opposite the Baths. Park. Every comfort. Full pension from R.M. 9.

Cologne—**Schweizerhof**—Victoriast. 11. 100 beds. All mod. conf. Garage, A.A. Hotel, quiet sit. Home from home. Incl. terms from R.M. 7.00.

Bad Schwalbach (Taunus)—**Staatl. Kurhotel**. Every room with private toilet and balcony. Built in 1931. Terms from R.M. 10.50.

Dresden—**Hotel Bellevue**—The leading Hotel. Unique position on river. Garden-Park, Terraces. Reduced rates. Gar. Man. Dir. R. Bretschneider.

Düsseldorf—**Breidenbacher Hof**—Leading Hotel World renwd. Fav. home of int. soc. Fam Grill Am. Bar—Ore. Gar. 150 R. fr. 6.—75 Pr. baths fr. 9.

Frankfurt-on-Main—**Hotel Excelsior**—Left exit of Central Station. 300 beds from R.M. 4.

Frankfurt-on-Main—**Hotel Frankfurter Hof**—Leading, but not expensive. Grill-room Bar.

Frankfurt-on-Main—**Park Hotel**—Near central Station. Famous for its hors-d'oeuvres. Rooms from M.5. Garage and Pumps on the premises.

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Garmisch-Partenkirchen—**Hotels Gibson/Schönblick**—First-class houses. All modern comfort, near sporting grounds. Moderate terms.

Garmisch—**Bavarian Alps—Sonnenbiehl**—Golf Hotel. Incomparably beautiful situation. 1st-class hotel. Every comfort at Moderate Terms.

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Heidelberg—**Hotel Europe**—First-Class. Quiet location in old park. Rooms from R.M. 5.

Hundseck nr. Baden-Baden—**Kurhaus & Restnt. Hundseck**—(2952 feet). Sit. on Black Forest. 160 beds. All mod. cmf. Pen. from R.M. 7 to R.M. 9.

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Lindau (Lake Constance)—**Hotel Bad Schachen**—First class throughout—200 rooms—private beach—extensive park—tennis courts—moderate terms.

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Munich—**Park Hotel**—Well-known family house. All rooms with hot & cold running water. Most reasonable rates.

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Who first made it a family affair?

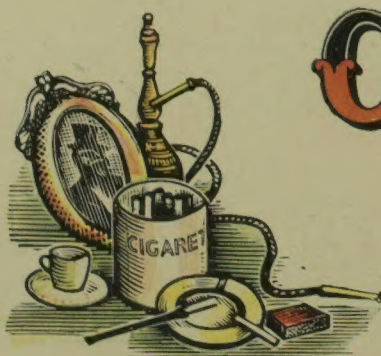


LE DEJEUNER

BY PIERRE-AUGUSTE RENOIR (1841-1919). IN THE STÄDELSCHES KUNSTINSTITUT, FRANKFURT-ON-MAIN

Who first brought smoking out of the den, or the sanctuary of the smoking-room, and put ash trays in the drawing-room, a cigarette box on the dining-room table? May we not fairly suspect some less eminent Victorian? For that was the time when smoking became a family affair. In that most Victorian, most family, of books,

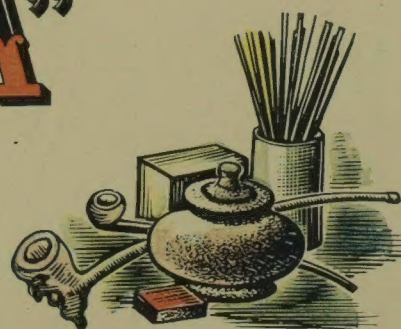
Alice in Wonderland, even the caterpillar smoked. In France, too, the French began to call the dinner jacket "le smoking." Whoever it was who first passed round the dinner table those little harbingers of pleasure — cigarettes — brought a new comfort and joy, new opportunities for hospitality into the family circle



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